

THE MESSAGE

Reading of it Excited Great Interest in Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Interest in both houses of congress centered today in the president's message. Senator Aldrich on behalf of the senate committee and Rep. Payne for the house committee, appointed to notify the president that the two bodies were in session, informed their respective houses that they had performed this duty and each reported that the president had responded to their notification with a statement that he would immediately submit a message to writing. Sen. Latta followed closely on the heels of the committee men in both houses.

The reading began a quarter of an hour after the senate had convened.

FEARFUL TRAGEDY

Insane Man Killed Wife and Shot Up Street

WAKEFIELD, Dec. 8.—Hiram L. Badger, a laborer, went violently insane today and during his frenzy killed his wife and little daughter, Catherine, and then running down Main street in the center of the town shot promiscuously into the stores that he passed. One of the bullets wounded Fred Wheeler, a grocer's clerk, in the leg. Badger was chased and finally captured by a crowd of the townspeople.

The tragedy occurred shortly before 11 o'clock. Badger first cut his wife's throat with a razor and then shot her with a .38-calibre revolver. His six-year-old daughter Catherine he next

killed in the same manner. Then with the revolver in his hand he started down Main street. As he passed Eaton's grocery store, he fired a shot through the window, the bullet lodging in the log of Wheeler. Then he shot a bullet through the window of Herbert Mitchell's restaurant. He also fired through the windows of Stephen Ryder's drug store, William Acris' provision store and the military store of Maze Gaffey. With the exception of the bullet that struck Fred Wheeler, Badger's shots on the street did no damage.

Badger lived in the rear of 385 Main street, in the heart of the town.

CITY ELECTION ON

Silent Vote is Being Cast in all Precincts

No Excitement Anywhere But Both Sides Still Predict Victory for Their Respective Candidates—Stronger Sentiment is Noted in Casey's Favor

After such a strenuous campaign election day dawned as fair as one of those rare days of June and a more perfect election day could not be furnished.

It was the sort of a day when everybody goes to the polls and this fact be-

were astonishingly quiet which indicated to many old heads that the people had regained their senses and that the sober judgment of the people would prevail. While the Brown shouters continued to shout Brown and offer to 7 on their candidate as the morning hours wore along the republicans began to talk of a big silent vote that was being cast and they considered this silent vote an omen for Brown. Republicans also seemed to look upon a large vote as a favorable sign for the democratic candidate while the anti-Casey democrats, who are fewer than they were two years ago, think that the big vote would indicate Brown's success.

At noon the great Brown talk and enthusiasm began to lose its ring and while it prevailed the confident tone was missing and all mentioned that silent vote.

Wards three, six, seven and eight showed a particularly strong morning vote and in some of the precincts half the check list was voted before 11 o'clock. There was but little call for carriages during the morning as every one enjoyed walking to the polls better than being carried there. There was a noticeable absence of republican carriages, and railers at the different booths, though, of course, no precinct was entirely uncovered. It looked as if the republican city committee had an absence of funds for this purpose.

Oldest Voter in Lowell

One of the early voters in precinct 1 of ward seven was Jonathan Johnson, 90 years of age, and probably the oldest man in Lowell to walk to the polls today. Mr. Johnson asked for assistance for the first time in his life as his sight is failing him and he couldn't read the names on the ballot in the dimly lighted booth. Mr. Johnson was prominent in politics years ago and was in the state senate in the 70's.

Precinct 1 of ward eight showed 300 votes out of a total registration of 500 before 11 o'clock. During the morning hours the entrance to this booth was guarded by Rev. Mr. Craig and Mr. Albert W. Day, formerly chairman of the republican city committee, who continually told each other that it was an easy thing for Brown. Precinct two of ward eight had 300 votes out of 513, cast at 11 o'clock. The general sentiment was that the vote today will exceed that cast in the recent state election by a substantial margin.

At every precinct the report was "no excitement" for both parties had finally settled down to serious business.

FINED \$10,000

Hyde Also Must Serve Two Years

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Fred A. Hyde of San Francisco, recently convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States of large tracts of land in Oregon and Washington, was today sentenced in the district criminal court to pay a fine of \$10,000 and to serve two years in the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., the maximum penalty under the law. Jose H. Schneider of Tucson, Ariz., an employee of Hyde and convicted with him, was fined \$1,000, and sentenced to one year and two months in the penitentiary. Both noted appeals to the district court of appeals. Hyde was released on \$20,000 bail and Schneider on \$10,000. The prosecution of Hyde and Schneider together with John A. Benson and Henry P. Dimond, who were acquitted following the investigation of alleged wholesale irregularities in public land deals in the west, cost the government \$100,000 and the trial occupied three months.

THE PRESIDENT

SENT NUMBER OF APPOINTMENTS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The president today sent to the senate a long list of appointments for all branches of the service practically all of which were appointments made during the recess of congress. They include the nomination of Secretaries Wright and Newbury.

"Heap on more (*) wood! the wind is chill;

But let it whistle as it will,
We'll keep our Christmas merry still!"—Sir Walter Scott.

*Lowell Coke is a heap better.

Lowell Gas Light Co., Lowell, Mass.

Gentlemen—I have read your Coke testimonials with interest and it occurs to me that I can tell quite a good story myself. I am using Lowell Coke the second winter and at that use it at my home and my two stores, all heated by steam. Your Coke is just as represented on the label. It's all right.

CHARLES E. CARTER.

(Mr. Carter is one of the leading and best known as well as one of the oldest druggists in Massachusetts.

Lowell Gas Light Co., Lowell, Mass.

Gentlemen—I am using Lowell Coke at 40 Branch street and for the third winter. I heat with stoves.

AMBROSE DESLANDER.

Lowell Gas Light Co., Lowell, Mass.

Gentlemen—I find Coke very useful as a mixer with coal used in my furnace.

ARTHUR E. RHODES.

(Mr. Rhodes is the well known Hair Dresser.)

The Silent Vote.

When one considers the lively scenes that have characterized the campaign from start to finish the election scenes

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RED HOT FINISH

Night Before Election Surpassed all Previous Occasions

Headed by Band a Cheering Multitude Dragged Mr. Casey's Carriage Through the Streets—
Brown Makes 14 Speeches

Ex-Mayor Casey wound up his campaign last evening in a manner that outvoted anything of a similar nature ever witnessed in Lowell. The demonstration that was accorded him was a spontaneous affair and was a big surprise to him as was evidenced by the fact that it upset all previous made plans.

Mr. Casey had announced that he would speak at city hall and it was his intention to proceed thence to Tower's Corner. But upon arrival at the municipal building he was surprised to find a band and a cheering multitude of 5000 awaiting him. He intended to take an automobile at this point, but a brougham was produced and the horses removed.

A rope was attached to the brougham and the cheering crowd manned the ropes and shafts, and proceeded down Merrimack street to the music of a lively march with Mr. Casey in the brougham and 5000 cheering voters following along. Lawrence Cummings appeared at the city hall meeting and received an ovation.

When the crowd reached Merrimack square it halted in front of the Courier-Citizen and The Sun buildings and each paper three rousing cheers. At Tower's Corner the largest crowd of the campaign was present. Street cars and other vehicles were blocked, and Mr. Casey, whose voice showed the effects of open-air campaigning, found it impossible to make himself heard by all.

Concluding his remarks at Tower's Corner Mr. Casey once more attempted to enter the auto, but the crowd suggested a parade to the Franklin school. Once more the band struck up a march and the crowd started off through Middlesex street, the marching from school, the marchers returned to Thorndike and then through Thorndike, Suffolk to Merrimack street, to city hall, where the demonstration concluded with three mighty cheers for Casey. The band was hurriedly gotten together under the leadership of Mr. Richard Griffiths of the National band, and did good work.

Mr. Casey also addressed crowds at the corner of Market and Cabot streets, at the Centralville Social club and at the Jolly Campers.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Casey said:

I desire to express my hearty appreciation of this ovation. It is doubly appreciated because of the fact that I knew nothing about it until I reached city hall, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the confidence which you have expressed in this magnificent demonstration. At the close of a campaign it is very gratifying to know that the friendships of years'

strong demand, rather than from the real worth of the properties.

A striking feature about the stock market is the strength that is being shown by stocks which are rated below par, none of which is paying below 4 per cent, while many pay 6 per cent. The mills that have debts saddled upon them are fast liquidating them, and if the print cloth market develops active trading which shall con-

tinue during next year, the balanced sheets of those mills that are harassed by indebtedness will show surprising results at their next annual meeting. Among the stocks disposed of last week were the American Printing Co., \$96; Davol, \$95; Hargraves, \$90; Merchant Manufacturing Co., \$116; Mechanics, \$110; Parker, \$90; Seacombe, \$80; Shove, \$85; Stafford, \$125; Wampumag, \$97.50.

ADDITIONS TO TOTOKETT CO.

NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 8.—The Totokett Manufacturing Co. is planning extensive additions to the plant. One feature of the plans calls for running the main mill, 50 by 250 feet, up an additional story. An additional storehouse of brick, 40 by 30 feet, is now being built. The company is now installing 300 Whiting looms, replacing old ones. The improvements which have either been planned or already begun will involve an expenditure of about \$100,000.

ROXFORD MILLS RESUME

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Joseph Fellenheimer, treasurer of the Roxford Knitting Co. of Randolph and Jefferson streets, has announced that the company's plant will resume this week on full time. The mill, which is the second largest in the manufacture of cotton underwear in the United States, has been running with a reduced force for the last six months. It employs 1000 operatives. Announcement of the resumption of a full working schedule was posted on the walls of the factory with a welcome bulletin offering employment.

MILL MACHINERY ATTACHED

MEREDITH, N. H., Dec. 8.—The machinery of the Atlas Linen corporation has been attached by J. Q. A. Whittemore, owner of the building and water power. The mills have not been running since June, and the carpenter running the plant for the past few years have been several times reorganized. Sheriff Edmund Page has placed Guy L. Perkins in charge of the building.

BIG LIABILITIES

Company is Said to Owe \$4,500,000

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—That the affairs of the Fidelity Funding Co., which was organized under the laws of this state in 1899 to finance the building operations of Catholic churches and allied institutions and which went into the hands of a receiver a few weeks ago, are in an exceedingly tangled condition is asserted by the receiver, Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr. In a statement made by him yesterday, P. J. Kieran, up to a short time ago president of the company, could not be seen last night when sought for a statement in connection with the company's affairs, and it was said he is out of the city.

According to Receiver Gilroy, the company's liabilities will aggregate not less than \$4,500,000 with practically no assets. Its creditors include at least 50 churches, seminaries, colleges, and many priests and nuns. These are scattered all over the country from the New England states to Oregon.

Mr. Brown's greatest crowd was at the corner of Bridge and Paige Sts., where both streets were packed with people. It was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Brown managed to make himself heard. He paid his respects to the press as usual in plain terms. His voice and general appearance showed the effect of the great strain under which he has labored.

Mr. Brown addressed large rallies at the postoffice and at Highland hall and it was close to midnight when he finished his tour.

The municipal campaign of 1908 will go down in history as the most remarkable and liveliest ever held in Lowell.

The excitement attracted hundreds from neighboring cities and towns to Lowell last night, while all the traveling men who have been in Lowell the past week remained over to see the fun.

YOUNG MEN

GIVEN JAIL SENTENCE FOR ILLEGAL REGISTRATION

WORCESTER, December 8.—Eight months each in the house of correction was the sentence imposed on four young men who were arrested Saturday on the charge of illegal registration. The men are John J. Hogan, John J. Falvey, Thomas J. Averding and Louis J. Ward, all 20 years old. They were all found guilty of personally violating the registration laws by swearing falsely as to their ages being the requisite 21 years. All appealed and Hogan and Falvey were released on \$400 for a higher court trial.

Four other men on trial on similar charges had their cases continued and another quartet for whom warrants were issued for violating the registration laws has left town.

strong demand, rather than from the real worth of the properties.

A striking feature about the stock market is the strength that is being shown by stocks which are rated below par, none of which is paying below 4 per cent, while many pay 6 per cent. The mills that have debts saddled upon them are fast liquidating them, and if the print cloth market develops active trading which shall con-

REP. BUTLER AMES

Does Not Agree With Rep. Gardner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Representative Butler Ames of Massachusetts went on record yesterday as opposing Representative A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts to amend the rules of the house of representatives. He issued a statement expressing confidence in the present rules, and stating plainly that Mr. Gardner will not have the solid delegation from Massachusetts back of him in his fight to decrease the power of the rulers of the house.

Representative Murdock of Kansas, however, was conferring with members with a view to organizing opposition to the speaker.

The indications are that the question of the rules will be threshed out during the current session and an agreement for a change made by the time the new house meets for organization in March, when a special session to revise the tariff will be called by President Taft. Speaker Cannon will resist any substantial change in the rules. He is said to have told personal friends that if the house insurgents get the bit in their teeth he would prefer not to preside over the house in the 61st congress.

NEW BIDS

FOR THE SUFFOLK COUNTY COURTHOUSE CALLED FOR

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—New bids for the contract to enlarge the courthouse in Pemberton square will be asked by the courthouse commission. It is the intention of the commission to advertise for bids and to open the proposals Jan. 2. The work will have to be completed within 27 months.

The award of the job to Connors Bros. of Lowell was not approved by the governor, mayor and chief justice of the supreme court, who must approve an award before the commission can enter into a contract for the work. The bid of the Lowell firm was \$20,000 higher than that of the lowest bidder, F. T. Nesbitt & Co.

The original advertisement for bids allowed thirty months to do the work, but in view of the delay caused by the failure to have the award to Connors Bros. approved, the commission fixed the time limit for the job at 27 months.

KING EDWARD ILL

LONDON, Dec. 7.—King Edward, who has had some difficulty in shaking off a cold and touch of rheumatism to-day, accompanied by the queen, came up to London from Sandringham. He intends going on to a resort on the south coast where the weather is milder, to recuperate.

Permanent cures in Lowell prove the merit of Doan's.

Mrs. Wm. Holden, living at 213 Salem street, Lowell, Mass., says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills and can recommend them highly to anyone suffering from backache. I had this trouble for some time, and on account of it could not rest well at night. Mornings my back would be so lame that I could not attend to my household duties. I also found it difficult to sleep at night, as in doing so I experienced sharp shooting twinges through my back. When a friend told me about Doan's Kidney Pills, I procured them from Ellingwood & Co.'s drug store and found them to be just as represented. Since using them I have had no backache and have been able to sleep well at night."

The suit has been pending 10 years. Counsel for Mrs. Maybrick and the baroness claimed that the dead was in such a frame of mind as to make her irresponsible when the dead was executed. It is expected appeal will be taken and finally the supreme court of the United States will pass upon the title to the fortune.

PROMPT ACTION

NEWSBOY SAVED THE LIVES OF SIX PERSONS

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Prompt action on the part of Carl Speiter, a 15-year-old newsboy, yesterday morning, saved the lives of six persons overcome by gas at 13 Oswego street. When the lights had gone out the night before, Speiter's father put a quarter in the gas meter slot and forgot to turn on a jet which had been burning in the kitchen.

Carl awakened shortly before eight o'clock yesterday morning, conscious of a dizzy, choking sensation, and after rushing into the air, where he revived sufficiently to realize that gas was escaping through the house, aroused his brother, Hyman, aged 14, who was partially overcome. He then ran upstairs, calling loudly for the people in the house to awaken.

Older persons came in to assist in rousing the inmates. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sacks lived on the floor above the Specters. They were unconscious, and were taken to the city hospital, where they later revived.

Others affected by the gas were Mrs. Samuel Freed, Israel Goldberg and Mrs. Mary Cohen, all of whom were able to attend to their various duties after a few minutes in the air.

HELPING HAND SOCIETY

The Ladies' Helping Hand society held a special meeting yesterday at the residence of Mrs. P. Strauss with all members present. At the conclusion of the business meeting light refreshments were served. Reports read showed that the fourth annual ball was an entire success, and money was distributed for sick and poor people. The members of the society gave many thanks to their worthy president, Mrs. L. Bernstein, who had labored hard for the success of the affair.

FOR BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—The first night's play in the contest for the three-cushion billiards championship of the world follows:

Thomas A. Hueston, 4t; Alfred De

Dry, 50.

THE BEST COUGH CURE

A half-ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine, two ounces of Glycerine and a half-pint of Whisky mixed, will cure any cough that is curable and break a cold in 24 hours. Take a teaspoonful every four hours. Ask your druggist for the genuine Leach's Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure, prepared and guaranteed by the Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.

is open for your choosing.

Shop early.

CHRISTMAS DRAFTS

—to—

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

LOWEST RATES

O'Donnell's Steamship Agency,

324 MARKET ST.

Adams & Co.

Furniture—Rugs—Carpets

Appleton Bank Block.

174 Central Street

\$6.00

WILL USE ELECTRICITY

COLUMBIA, S. D., Dec. 8.—Electrical equipment is to be installed in three cotton plants of this state, which will furnish an aggregate of 4000 horse power. The Lancaster cotton mills of Lancaster will use 2500, while the Eureka cotton mills and the Springfield mills of Chester will require 750 each. They have equipments of 14,182 spindles and 1578 looms for manufacturing sheetings and yarns; 14,718 spindles and 292 looms on gingham, respectively. LeRoy Springs of Lancaster is president of each.

NORWICH MILL BUSY

NORWICH, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Comencing this week the knitting department of the Norwich Knitting Co. is being operated night and day. The carding and spinning department has been operated 16 hours a day for some time, and this will continue. The force in the finishing department will be doubled in order to care for the increased output of the knitting machines, but no night work will be necessary in this department for the present at least.

FALL RIVER STOCKS

FALL RIVER, Dec. 8.—The mill stock market was quiet but firm last week, and, while there was a fair demand for certain stocks, the number of shares that changed possession was not large, owing to the fact that prices in many instances were considered prohibitive by prospective purchasers. Those who have followed closely the advances in stocks have not been inclined to purchase for the past few weeks, because it is declared that prices increased as the result of the

HOUSEHOLD RANGES



OUT of the oven piping hot come the delicious pies—with flaky crusts. Nowhere in the world can you find such pies as the New England housewife loves to make—and no other range in New England

is depended on so much for all cooking and baking as the celebrated "BUILT TO BAKE" HOUSEHOLD RANGES.

Come today and see our complete Household line.

THE ROBERTSON CO. 82 Prescott Street

MRS. MAYBRICK HE SHOT GIRL

Wins Her Suit for \$2,500,000 Estate

Benson's Victim Not Expected to Live

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 8.—The case of Mrs. Florence Maybrick and her mother, Baroness Von Roche of New York, involving title to land said to be worth about \$2,500,000, was decided yesterday in their favor in the chancery court here.

Judge Grimman announced the decision. Under the decree deeds conveying 2,500,000 acres of land in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky to D. W. Armstrong of New York, former counsel for Mrs. Maybrick and her mother are set aside and Armstrong is ordered to give an accounting of all lands and money handled by him while attorney for them.

They inherited the land from the first husband of the baroness. They employed Armstrong as their attorney to secure deed to the tracts shortly after the death of Mrs. Maybrick's husband, for which she served a term in British prisons. Armstrong, they charged, sold one tract of land to a company in Kentucky for \$85,000, after which he is said to have represented the whole property, comprising 2,500,000 acres, was worth only \$10,000, and bought it himself at that price.

The suit has been pending 10 years. Counsel for Mrs. Maybrick and the baroness claimed that the dead was in such a frame of mind as to make her irresponsible when the dead was executed. It is expected appeal will be taken and finally the supreme court of the United States will pass upon the title to the fortune.

The defense offered four affidavits purporting to show that the defendant was in San Francisco at the time of the offense. The defendants are a physician, a postal clerk, a lodger and another person.

AGRICULTURE COLLEGE

The short winter courses at the Mass. Agricultural college at Amherst, are offered to meet the needs of those, both young and old, who want to study principles and modern methods in agriculture, and who for various reasons are unable to attend the four year courses.

The work will begin Tuesday, January 5, 1909, and close on Friday, March 12, and is planned to bring before the student the results of the latest investigations in agricultural science, and to point out their practical application.

WHERE CAN YOU GET

A BETTER ASSORTMENT

OF FURNITURE, CARPETS,

RANGES AND PARLOR

STOVES TO SELECT FROM?

WHERE CAN YOU EQUAL

OUR LOW PRICES? WHERE

CAN YOU MATCH OUR

TERMS?

WHERE

BRITISH WARSHIP

Was Badly Damaged by Heavy Seas it Encountered

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 8.—With her wireless telegraph mast broken off, a petty officer badly injured, doors broken in boats swept away and minor damages inflicted in different parts of the ship, H. M. S. Brilliant lies at the dockyard, her officers and crew thankful to be in harbor again.

The cruiser left St. Johns, N. F., for this port on Wednesday morning and ran into the terrible storm that swept the coast of Newfoundland on Wednesday night. A gale was blowing and mountainous seas swept over the heavy cruiser.

Wednesday night the port cutter was broken by a heavy sea as she swung in the davits, and was later swept away.

The same night the three great handwheels in the after waist of the ship were shattered by the force of the water which swept over the dock. The doors in this part of the ship were shattered and some of the spindles on the guns were broken.

The ship rolled heavily, the weight of her guns at times keeping her down in the sea.

Petty Officer Watson had a narrow

escape from instant death. He was swept from his feet by a wave, thrown against the bulkheads and sustained serious injuries internally. He did not gain consciousness, and on the arrival of the cruiser here he was sent to the hospital. It is feared the injuries will prove fatal.

At the height of the storm the topmast holding the wireless telegraph yard arm broke and fell to the side of the mast, but did not break away entirely. The top of the stern funnel also snapped off during the rolling.

Another great event lent some excitement to the voyage. Electric wires became short-circuited and caused a mat to ignite in the fore-peck; but the blaze was easily extinguished by the men.

Ice encased everything, and the rigging and clothselines were bigger than cables with the heavy coating of ice. The decks and rails were also incumbered with ice.

Capt. Hayworth Booth is in command of the Brilliant, which is a twin-screw cruiser of 3600 tons, 300 feet long.

FOR NO-LICENSE

Two Rallies Held Last Night

Two no-license rallies were held in Lowell last night and the no-license campaign closed with the spirit of enthusiasm still rife.

The rallies were held at the First Congregational church and in the hall of the Mathew Temperance Institute in Dutton street.

The speakers were Dr. Mead, Mrs. Lake and Mr. Howard.

At Mathew hall, Mr. Howard was the first speaker and he spoke, in part, as follows:

"I am going to choose as the subject of this address the word 'Joy.' The world today is seeing the greatest sight since Moses saw the burning bush in the wilderness. It is not the great civic and national problems of the day. The greatest, grandest and best sight today is the great movement against the saloon under the American flag.

"The movement will continue to burn and grow hotter until every brewery, distillery and saloon in the country will be consumed. It has gone in many states and it is going in many others. I have correspondence from 14 different states in the Union asking me to come and help them drive out the liquor traffic."

Mr. Howard was followed by Dr. Mead and the latter by Mrs. Lake, who said in part:

FOXHALL KEENE

HAS BEEN SUED BY HIS WIFE RECENTLY

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Through a proceeding in the supreme court at Mineola, L. I., it became known yesterday that Mrs. Mary Lawrence Keene has brought suit for separation against her husband, Foxhall P. Keene.

The papers were filed on Aug. 21 last, but the action had been secret until attorneys appeared in court and presented a motion for a postponement of the hearing, which was set for yesterday.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

BOWLING GAMES

The Result of Last Night's Contests

The Merrimack Valley Duck Pin league after having figured in a rather checkered career is all in, down and out, the death blow having been delivered last night at a meeting held in the Franklin hotel in Lawrence when it was decided to disband the league.

The disbanding of the league comes as a result of dissatisfaction in the league which had grown over the schedule and several other minor matters.

The real cause of the action started with the withdrawal of the Central team of this city, which culminated in the election of the Lawrence teams to the new schedule, which was arranged shortly afterwards.

There will be an all-city league, however, composed of four teams. This is the original number of teams in the old Valley league, a number which will tell there were but four teams in the Valley league matters ran along successfully each season and it is now believed that that number is all that should be permitted in the league.

The new league will include one team each from this city, Nashua, Haverhill and Lawrence. Lowell, Nashua and Haverhill will put in the old Valley teams but it has not yet been decided which team will appear for Lawrence.

Nashua, which was due to roll Lowell in its next game, will give Lowell its return game in this city Thursday night on the Crescent after dinner to "get back" at the Lowell team for the defeat it administered to its upper rivals not long ago.

MINOR LEAGUE
Cheesnut Club
Sturtevant ... 1 2 3 T1
Johnson ... 92 97 276
Gilligan ... 90 88 245
Carnavie ... 90 83 262
Clark ... 96 91 279
Totals ... 442 424 1311

MINOR LEAGUE
The Cubs are still leading in the Minor league with the Chestnut club and Frontenacs second and third respectively. Wilson leads in the individual averages. The standing:

TEAM STANDING
Cubs ... Won 14 Lost 4 P.C.
Cheesnut Club ... 13 5 72.7
Frontenacs ... 10 8 65.5
Centralville ... 9 9 50.0
Nationals ... 6 12 33.3
Lincolns ... 5 12 33.3
Americans ... 5 13 27.7

INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES
Wilson91
Clark92
McElroy92
Dwyer92
Frontenacs92
Sub92

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Sub92

MINOR LEAGUE
The race for first honors in the Catholic bowling league is waxing warm while the Y. M. C. I. has the lead that team is being pressed hard by the I. M. C. U. Burkes and C. M. A. C. In individual averages McCormack of Burkes is in the lead. The stand-

TEAM STANDING
Y. M. C. I. ... 14 2 66.6
Y. M. C. U. ... 12 6 66.6
Burkes ... 13 8 65.6
C. M. A. C. ... 13 8 65.6
H. N. O. M. I. ... 11 10 57.3
St. Louis ... 11 10 57.3
Alpines ... 10 11 52.3
K. of C. ... 8 11 47.8
H. N. St. Peter's ... 8 15 44.4
St. John's ... 4 17 28.5

INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES
Names and Teams ... Ttl.
McCormack, Burkes ... 5050
J. F. Donohoe, K. of C. ... 1786
Wynne, Burkes ... 2056
Coleman, H. N. O. M. I. ... 2033
Thos. Kelley, Y. M. C. I. ... 1983
Boucher, C. M. A. C. ... 2050
Moran, Y. M. C. U. ... 1717
Fayette, C. M. A. C. ... 576
Harrington, Y. M. C. U. ... 1435
Bernardini, Burkes ... 1140
P. Demers, C. M. A. C. ... 1893
Lebrun, C. M. A. C. ... 174
Bill King, Y. M. C. I. ... 1415
O'Brien, Y. M. C. U. ... 551
McLaughlin, Y. M. C. I. ... 157
A. Jodlinski, St. Louis ... 1855
McCormack, Burkes ... 1521
Concannon, K. of C. ... 1656
Vice, H. N. O. M. I. ... 1400
Demers, C. M. A. C. ... 1327
T. Kelly, H. N. O. M. I. ... 1635
Callahan, C. M. A. C. ... 1394
Devlin, Alpine ... 1118
Malloux, C. M. A. C. ... 1158
McGreevey, H. N. St. Peter's ... 1158
Durgan, Burkes ... 1915
Egan, H. N. O. M. I. ... 1655
Savage, K. of C. ... 1645
A. Dyer, St. Louis ... 1365
F. Marren, Alpine ... 1905
O. N. Donohoe, H. N. St. Peter's ... 1635
Riley, H. N. St. Peter's ... 1550
Bresnahan, Burkes ... 1550
Malone, H. N. St. Peter's ... 1551
McQuade, St. John's ... 812
Sheehy, Y. M. C. U. ... 811
McKenna, Y. M. C. U. ... 810

\$1.00 weekly prize, highest 3-string total week of Nov. 30, won by McCormack, Burkes, 314.

Team and individual records stand the same.

GAMES FOR THE WEEK

Tuesday—St. John's vs. Burkes.

Wednesday—C. M. A. C. vs. St. Louis.

Thursday—Y. M. C. I. vs. Y. M. C. U.

Friday—H. N. O. M. I. vs. H. N. N. St. Peter's.

ON FULL TIME

WORK RESUMED AT THE SARANAC MILLS

BLACKSTONE, Dec. 8.—A full time schedule has succeeded a curtailed running card at the Saranac mills here. For several months past the mill has been running but nine hours a day for five days a week and only a portion of the machinery has been in operation.

My Mama Bakes in a Glenwood



She Says
It Certainly Does Make Cooking Easy

M. F. Gookin Co., 35 Market St. Lowell

PRINCETON CLUB

Lost to the Company C Basketball Team

The first of the series of big games of basketball to be played at the state armory in Westford street was held last night. The contesting teams were Company C of the Sixth regiment and the fast Princeton club. The military boys, however, were too much for the Centralville boys, and C won by a score of 44 to 17.

In the Boys' club league the Tigers defeated the Beacons to the tune of 13 to 2. The scores:

AT THE ARMORY

Co. C, 6th Princeton Five
Wilson, rt. McCune, rb.
Clark, rt. Eastman, c.
McElroy, rt. Kearens, c.
Dwyer, rt. Foye, c.
Frontenacs, rt. McNeil, c.
Frontenacs, rt. Nolan, c.
Sub ... rt. Nolan, c.

BOYS' CLUB LEAGUE

Tigers Beacons
Hession, rf. Sunderland, rb.
Keyes, lf. Kearens, c.
Choquette, rt. Earley, c.
Buckley, rt. Earley, c.
Johnson, rt. Earley, c.
Perth, rt. Earley, c.
P. Demers, rt. Earley, c.
W. Grant, rt. Earley, c.
Sturtevant, rt. Earley, c.
L. Demers, rt. Earley, c.
Gillingan, rt. Earley, c.
Higgins, rt. Earley, c.
Butterfield, rt. Earley, c.

JUDGE TAFT

LEFT NEW YORK FOR WASHINGTON TODAY

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—President-elect Taft, who came to New York to be the guest of honor and deliver the principal address at the annual dinner of the North Carolina society last night, left this morning at 7:55 o'clock for Washington, where he is to spend the remainder of the week. Mr. Taft is to attend late today the conference of the government called for the conservation of natural resources. During his stay in Washington he will address the annual meeting of the Red Cross and make a number of brief addresses.

While in New York Judge Taft was a guest of his brother Henry. He was driven direct from the house to the West 23rd street ferry this morning in an automobile. Mr. Taft will return to New York next Sunday. He will make several speeches and have a number of political conferences while here.

THE N. H. ROAD

GIVES IN TO CONDUCTORS AND TRAINMEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 8.—As a result of the conferences between the general committee representing the conductors and trainmen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad and General Manager Higgins for the company, it was learned yesterday, the railroad men were granted every concession asked for in the matter of mixed runs and the extension of mileage in the passenger service. In turn the men gave way on other minor matters that were being considered.

The story follows:

"President Roosevelt decided last spring on the proposed hunting trip to Africa and during the summer Secy. Wolcott learned that the president was willing to have one or two naturalists accompany him from the Smithsonian institution, provided their expenses could be met and also that the collections made by the president and these naturalists were to come to the Smithsonian institution and be deposited in the United States national museums.

"Mr. Roosevelt will stay at the expense of himself and his son Kermit in connection with the proposed trip including outfitting and transportation.

"The expenses of the three naturalists sent out from the Smithsonian institution will be paid by funds provided for the purpose, no part of which is derived from the government appropriation or from the income of the Smithsonian funds."

"Mr. Roosevelt will not receive one penny from the fund for his own use or expenses; on the contrary he makes a gift to the government of specimens worth many thousands of dollars and possibly of a value that can hardly be expressed. He gets nothing from the government. He gives much of value to the government, the government's share will be limited to receiving the gift."

Next to Sunshine

pure air and deep breathing, the best medicine for all run-down conditions of the stomach, nerves and blood, is that unflaking renovator, restorative and tonic—

25 CURES NEURALGIC ANODYNE COSTS.

Why, Oh why, do people suffer from neuralgic pains when they can be quickly cured for a few cents?

Probably, when in that agonizing condition, they cannot think of the old, time tried and standard specific for neuralgia which is for sale everywhere at only 25 cents a large bottle.

NEURALGIC ANODYNE is a friend indeed in time of need, for it can be used internally and externally, and besides neuralgia, it cures cramps in the stomach, rheumatism, pleurisy, nervous headache, lame back or an irritating cough. Keep it in the house all the time. If you don't know about NEURALGIC ANODYNE, ask your neighbor. Made by the Twitchell-Chaplin Co., Portland, Me.

ON FULL TIME

WORK RESUMED AT THE SARANAC MILLS

BLACKSTONE, Dec. 8.—A full time schedule has succeeded a curtailed running card at the Saranac mills here. For several months past the mill has been running but nine hours a day for five days a week and only a portion of the machinery has been in operation.

ELECTRIC and COMBINATION FIXTURES

At Manufacturer's Prices

—AT—

DERBY & MORSE'S

61 Middle Street, Lowell, Mass.

W

IT'S ELECTION DAY

Some Lively Contests Waged in 20 Bay State Cities

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The voters in twenty-one Massachusetts cities cast their ballots in the annual municipal elections today. Candidates for mayor and for seats in the city government were up for choice in the cities except Newton, where the present mayor remains in office for another year. While the city elections in this state have seldom found a larger number of spirited contests for mayor the chief general interests as in the elections of last Tuesday was in the outcome of the license issue. The liquor question has been bitterly debated by both sides in most of the cities and in many cases pastors of all denominations have openly taken the side of the no-license workers. In several cases the candidates for mayor and city officers conducted their campaigns on platforms for or against the sale of liquor.

Under the provisions of new city charters the cities of Haverhill and Gloucester today elected commissioners headed by mayors which will govern the municipalities during the coming year. The question of including public playgrounds was included in the ballots of several cities. Fourteen of the present mayors again sought office together with two former mayors. In some cities party lines were strangely mixed, candidates who had always stood on the principles of one party running on a platform supported by another. This was true of both sides in the Holyoke election while in Springfield the democratic candidate received the open support of a number of the republican leaders.

There was general interest today in the question of whether the wave of prohibition had reached its crest with the acquisition of three new cities to the no-license column last Tuesday. Of the cities voting today there were several which had been converted to the no-license side last year for the first time in many years and in these there was much doubt as to whether they would hold fast or revert to the legal sale of intoxicating liquors. Chief

Item Welcomed by Many Men

This recipe can be filled at home, so that no one need know of another's troubles, as the ingredients can be obtained separately at any well stocked drug store. They are in regular use and many different prescriptions are constantly being filled with them.

IN HAVERHILL
HAVERHILL, Dec. 8.—The voting opened briskly in the municipal election today, the morning vote being the largest known and it being predicted that over 7000 votes will be cast. There was a rush just as soon as the polls opened and this continued. Mayor Wood is opposed by ex-Mayor Moulton and opinions differ about the outcome of the mayoralty contest, both candidates being confident of winning. The election today is the first one under the amended city charter by which the form of government is changed from a two branch of twenty-one members to a one branch city council of five members and there is a spirited fight for the four aldermanic berths. The license question is also an important issue to license advocates as well as no-license supporters expressing firm belief of success.

THE LYNN ELECTION
LYNN, Dec. 8.—The early voting at the city election today showed every indication that more than 80 per cent. of the registration of 16,338 would be cast before the close of the polls. The principal fight was on the license question and the mayoralty. Mayor Thomas F. Porter, republican, was before the people for a second term and was opposed by James Rich, democrat, and Frederick D. Johnson, socialist.

SOMERVILLE MAYORALTY FIGHT
SOMERVILLE, Dec. 8.—A three-cornered fight for mayor between former Senator Woods, republican, Joseph Cummings, democrat, and Rep. Foster, democrat, was the feature of the city election today. Very little interest was shown in the license question, the city being on record for many years as against the business.

MELROSE ALDERMANIC FIGHT
MELROSE, Dec. 8.—In the absence of any contest for mayor, Eugene Moore, the present incumbent being unopposed for a third term, interest in the city election today centered in several aldermanic fights. The city has always opposed license by a heavy majority and there was no indication of any change in sentiment today.

HURLEY IN ANOTHER FIGHT
SALEM, Dec. 8.—The sharp contest between Mayor John F. Hurley, democrat, aspirant for a second term, and Charles Archer, republican, was the feature of the city election today although the license advocates made some effort to regain the city after several "dry" years. The early voting was heavy.

NO CONTEST IN NEWTON
NEWTON, Dec. 8.—There was no mayoralty contest in the city telling as Newton elects its mayor for a two years' term and this is an off year. In consequence rather a light vote was cast except in three wards where there were close fights for the election of aldermen.

LICENSE CONTEST IN TAUNTON
TAUNTON, Dec. 8.—The early vote in this city today was large and the leaders of all parties predicted that the total vote would be the largest in the history of the city. The principal candidates for mayor were the same as last year. Mayor Edgar L. Cushman, republican, who defeated John R. Tracy, independent last year, being opposed again by Mr. Tracy. The interest in the license question was intense. The city voted for license by a majority of only one vote last year, and the

no-license advocates were making every effort to win today.

HOT FIGHT ON LICENSE.

WOBBURN, Dec. 8.—Both the license and no-license advocates made strenuous efforts to bring out a large vote here today, and as there was also an interesting contest for the mayoralty it was expected that very large percentage of the total registration would be polled. Woburn has given a very close vote on the license question in recent years, giving a majority against license of 116 last year and a majority for license of 92 in 1906. The candidates for mayor today were Hugh D. Murray, democrat, Daniel Bond, republican, and Lawrence Reade, independent.

THE REPUBLICANS

WON THE ELECTION IN PORTLAND YESTERDAY

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 8.—The republicans in the city election yesterday re-elected Mayor Adam P. Leighton for a second term with a plurality the second largest in the history of the

city.

Cool, crisp and clear weather conditions were the rule where elections were held today when the voting started and indications pointed to a continuation of fair weather.

MEDFORD ELECTION

MEDFORD, Dec. 8.—A close contest for mayor brought out a good vote here today, but it was not expected to exceed the normal total. The usual strong majority against license was anticipated.

J. B. CARROLL A CANDIDATE

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 8.—Beautiful clear, crisp winter weather and two noisy fought contests, one on the mayoralty and the other on the license question today brought out an early morning vote in the municipal elections in this city that indicated that before the polls closed the biggest vote in the history of the city would have been cast.

The chief interest centered in the mayoralty contest in which Mayor Sanderson, republican candidate for re-election was opposed by James B. Carroll, democrat.

THREE CORNERED FIGHT

CHICAGOPEE, Dec. 8.—A three-cornered mayoralty fight and an attempt on the part of the temperance workers to turn the city from the license into the no-license column brought out a large early morning vote at the municipal elections here today. The three mayoralty candidates are S. E. Fletcher, republican; W. J. Fuller, democrat, and Frank Rivers, independent republican.

There was general interest today in the question of whether the wave of prohibition had reached its crest with the acquisition of three new cities to the no-license column last Tuesday.

Of the cities voting today there were several which had been converted to the no-license side last year for the first time in many years and in these there was much doubt as to whether they would hold fast or revert to the legal sale of intoxicating liquors. Chief

polls close at three o'clock. There are few contests for aldermen that have produced any excitement.

THE WORCESTER CONTEST

WORCESTER, Dec. 8.—That the contest in the municipal election today through the strenuous campaign had aroused great interest among the voters was shown at the very outset of the balloting today when every precinct in the city was thronged with voters and surrounded with the workers on both sides of the great question of license. The registration for today's election was the heaviest in the history of the city, 26,311 names being on the list, and at 9 a. m. there was every indication that every effort would be made to bring every one to the polls and that the total vote would exceed all previous records.

Mayor James Logan, the republican candidate who sought election for a second term, was among the first who voted, while Dr. Thomas J. Barrett, his opponent, was not much later.

THE COTTON REPORT

11,010,864 Bales of Cotton Ginned

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A total of 11,010,864 bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1908 to December 1 and 392, active ginneries against \$3,431,390 bales ginned to Dec. 1 last year and 25,854 ginneries a year ago were announced in the census bureau report on cotton ginning today. The 1907 crop was 11,057,822 of which 75,5 was ginned to Dec. 1, the 1906 crop, 12,932,201 with 7,2 to December 1 and 1905 crop 10,195,105 with 82,8 to December 1.

In 1906 there were 10,027,568 bales and in 1905, 8,689,663 bales ginned to December 1. The report counts round as half bales and excludes hinders. It includes 200,023 round bales for 1908, 154,536 for 1907 and 227,115 for 1906. Sea Island bales included are 58,497 for 1908; 55,299 for 1907 and 41,250 for 1906.

N. Y. ALDERMAN

TO WED HEIRESS WORTH \$2,000,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Alderman "Jack" Mulcahy, champion oarsman and winner with William Varley of the Olympic double skull trophy at St. Louis and the Emperor William Cup at Hamburg, later on, is to become a benefactor. This was the astonishing news received last night by friends of the popular young alderman in the Twenty-fourth district, where he beat Alderman Griffenhagen, the republican candidate for re-election, to a "frazzle."

The bride-to-be is Miss Katherine Vilsack, a daughter of the late Leopold Vilsack of Pittsburg, and heiress to \$2,000,000. The wedding will take place in St. Paul's cathedral, in Pittsburg, January 7 next. Owing to the death of Mr. Vilsack, who was a member of the steel trust, during the last year, only the immediate relatives and friends will be present.

Bishop Canavan is to perform the ceremony. The bride was very light.

"Mama, Get More"

That's what your children will say when they once taste Sunshine Biscuits.

One package will give your folks a new idea of how good biscuits can be.

And common biscuits, baked in old-time ways, will never taste good after that.

Sunshine Biscuits

From the Bakery with a Thousand Windows

We've spent 70 years in learning how to make biscuits like these. Yet they were impossible until we built this model bakery.

Sodaettes, 5c

These are the "Sunshine" soda crackers. Try them today—else our Boston Grahams, or our Oyster Crackerettes, 5c.

Austin Biscuit Company, Boston



ADAM P. LEIGHTON,
Re-elected Mayor of the Forest City.

city, also eight of the nine aldermen, and 21 of the 27 councilmen.

The vote was as follows, as shown by the official returns:

James C. Hamlen (d.), 3144; Adam P. Leighton (R.), 5163; Melville A. Floyd (S.), 106. Mayor Leighton's plurality, 2024.

The vote a year ago was 5921 for Mayor Leighton, and 4770 for former Mayor Nathan Clifford, who was a candidate for re-election. Mr. Leighton's plurality being 1151.

MUCH INDEPENDENT VOTING.

LAWRENCE, Dec. 8.—The early vote was brisk in today's election but the total vote is not expected to exceed 10,000. Interest centers in the mayoralty contest between William P. White, republican, and Michael Cronin, democrat. White has made a picturesque campaign at mill gates and street corners, Cronin contenting himself with personal work.

Much independent voting was apparent, party lines being thrown aside quite generally.

FIVE MAYORALTY CANDIDATES.

BROCKTON, Dec. 8.—For the first time in history five mayoralty candidates are in the field and the bitterness of their strife swamps every other issue. The contestants are John S. Kent, republican; William Clifford, expelled from the socialist party and running independent; Dan A. White, socialist; Thomas Hogan, democrat; and Frederick A. Taber, bolting republican running independent.

The enforcement of the liquor laws and the unsatisfactory finances of the city are the chief issues. Aldermanic contests are unusually mild and indications point to an upper board of four republicans, two socialists and a democrat with the republicans strongly dominating the common council.

CONDITIONS ARE IDEAL

FALL RIVER, Dec. 8.—Ideal weather conditions ushered in the most exciting election day that Fall River has witnessed in a score of years. The battle for chief executive between Mayor John Coughlin, democrat, and Alderman Orlando Draper, republican, looks like a close one with the odds in favor of the present incumbent. Almost overshadowing this is interest in the license question. The no-license side has put up the hottest campaign in the city's history but the license men have a powerful organization in all the wards and ninety per cent. of the total registration of a few over 45,000 it is expected will have voted when the

KILLED HIMSELF While Holding Hand of Daughter

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Scarcely twelve hours before he was scheduled to face a jury on charges of grand larceny and blackmail, George W. Sulker, broker, of No. 573 Eleventh street, Brooklyn, last night fired a bullet into his brain at his home. At the moment the man ended his life he held the hand of his thirteen-year-old daughter, Irene, to whom he had just given a box of candy.

Sulker's troubles, which culminated in three attempts at suicide, began last September. Late that month Mrs. Mary J. Sample, sixty years old, of No. 537 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, obtained a warrant for Sulker's arrest. She charged that he had blackmailed her.

On the evening before Sulker's case was to have a hearing, Mrs. Sample was found gagged and bound in her apartment. Carbolic acid had been poured on her clothing, together with gasoline, and a gag, red pepper on it. She was found in her mouth. She declared two men and a woman had done the work, but the police were suspicious. They suspected Sulker. However, Mrs. Sample finally confessed that she herself had managed to adjust the bonds and the gag, so that she might be excused from appearing against Sulker.

It was charged that Sulker and his brother-in-law, George Wright, knew Mrs. Sample well, and that some time ago Sulker was in the woman's room when Wright broke in, saying in substance:

"I got you all last."

Sulker, the accusation was, pleaded that he would give his brother-in-law, a hundred dollars not to tell Mrs. Sulker. Through this means, it was charged, Sulker obtained from Mrs. Sample \$1070 of "hush money," so that the story which she believed would compromise her should not be told.

Finally, she said tired of being blackmailed, she got tired of the warrant, and notified relatives of the facts. She was induced to obtain the warrant, and Sulker was arrested and indicted. Last Friday he was released from jail on bail.

Mrs. Sulker's funds got so low yesterday she had to sell a baby carriage worth about \$12 for \$1, to buy food.

Irene, the daughter, greeted Sulker yesterday when he entered his home. He gave her a box of candy, guided her to the corridor, and holding the child by the hand said:

"Goodby, Irene, papa's going away."

He then fired the fatal shot. Neighbors rushed to the scene and found Mrs. Sulker and the little girl shrieked and crying and trying to revive the husband and father.

EVERETT IS QUIET

EVERETT, Dec. 8.—Mayor Bruce, being unopposed for a second term, there was very little interest in the city election today and up to 10 a.m. the vote was very light.

Lowell, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1908.

A. G. Pollard Co.

The Store for Thrifty People.

Realize It? Only 15 Shopping Days Before Xmas

We're ready with the grandest gift stock that you've ever seen here. Every department holds out attractive present thoughts for your choosing. Are you with us? Then shop this week or the first of the next and 'twill save the helpers all. Save you, too, the fuss and worry of that last week's crowded trading.

A Gift of Engraved Cards or Monogram Paper

Get your order in now. We guarantee our work as coming from the most careful and skilled engravers in New England.

ENGRAVED CARDS.

50 Visiting Cards and Engraved Plate in script 95c
50 Visiting Cards and Engraved Plate in block lettering \$1.75
50 Visiting Cards and Engraved Plate in old English \$2.50
50 Visiting Cards from any Engraved Plate 45c

These cards are of the best quality and of all the fashionable sizes.

MONOGRAM DIES

Engraved Monogram Dies \$1.50

Over 25 different styles to choose from, consisting of old English, script and Roman lettering.

ADDRESS DIES

Engraved Address Dies of one line \$1.50
Engraved Address Dies of additional lines \$1.00

Engraved in old English, script and block lettering.

STAMPING OF MONOGRAM AND ADDRESS DIES

20c per quire—in gold, silver and bronze.
12c per quire—in all colors.

EAST SECTION

NORTH AISLE

Gifts of Nobby Hosiery for Men

<p

PROF. ZUEBLIN

Tells of the City of the Future

LAST LECTURE IN COURSE OF THREE

The Most Important of Public Buildings is the School House

In Colonial hall, yesterday afternoon, Professor Charles H. Zueblin gave the third and last lecture in his course on "The Twentieth Century City." His topic yesterday was "The City of the Future." In part, he said:

"Most cities were erected because of their relationship to some body of water, something which provided the primitive means of transportation. Although the steam and electric cars dominate cities and neutralize the effect of waterways, yet cities have seldom grown in size unless there was a waterway. The individuality of the city, that which we call quality, comes from its foundations."

"If you travel through the middle west, all the cities will look alike to you. If there be any beauty, it is all the beauty that nature has given. It is the God-made foundations that we have to consider in the first place. Each one of the natural characteristics determines the quality of the city."

Speaking of the street poles, and wires Prof. Zueblin said:

"It is not necessary, in any large city, to have any poles or wires in the streets at all, except those that hold up the electric lights. The trolley pole is a simple nuisance in the streets of a city, and only tolerated in a small city because the other methods of transportation are expensive. In a city like your own you cannot expect to have the underground conduit in the outlying regions, though I do not know why all of our cities should not have the underground conduit in the business sections."

Of street railway service, he said:

"We can forgive them for charging five cents, or even six cents, if they will only perform their service. We are hammering too much on rates. What we want is service, and we are willing to pay for it."

"Every city must set to it that all of its transportation service is co-ordinated into a unit, so that the whole city will be served according to its needs and its relation to the outside world. That is a more important function of the board of trade than any other."

"The most important of the public buildings are the school houses," said Mr. Zueblin. "A spacious schoolhouse standing in open ground is an inspiration to any body of citizens, and any body of children who lack them are deprived of their natural birthright in America."

"The one contribution that America has made to the world, in the art of city building, is in tree-lined residence streets, with lawns, the houses standing back, and no fences. The day will come when all people will live in private parks. Meanwhile, everybody ought to live on tree-lined, lawn-lined streets. Even our tenement houses ought to be built around central parks. It is entirely possible to reconstruct the residential portion of a city where the poor live, unless you want from 10 to 20 per cent—if you are content with anything that a decent 20th century man ought to be content with."

"Then there is recreation to be considered. These city streets must frequently open into a larger park; and then a series of natural parks about the city. We talk about the 'templed hills.' You have them right here at your very door, if you will only take the trouble to annex them—as doubtless you have."

"The thing I wish to urge upon you is to establish a comprehensive city plan. We have had lessons sufficient to show us the way. We began with the world's fair in Chicago in 1893. There, for the first time in America, we saw a beautiful city complete. Your best talent in the city, business men, architects, professional men and women can give you a beautiful, successful city whenever they come together and say it shall be. All of this muddling and grumbling about municipal improvement looks silly, in the light of the white city in Chicago. It was done by the very men, who say that they will not go into politics!"

"You can at least do one thing, that they did in Washington: make two plans, one of the city as it is, the other of the city as it should be. Hang them in your public buildings and schoolhouses."

"Have a committee of experts tell you what you ought to do with your city."

WITH THE BUNTINGS

The next game of importance will be at Methuen next Saturday, when the Buntings again meet the Springfield champions. The Buntings may not have a chance to win the championship, but they are giving the leaders lots of trouble and if they had the staying powers of their opponents, they would win more games instead of playing them to a draw.

The whist party, postponed on account of the republican parade last week, will be held at the club house next Friday night at 8 p.m. sharp. These parties will be held every week during the winter months, and the management would like the members to come out and spend a social time and help the club along.

After tomorrow night the board of management will hold its weekly meetings at the Arlington hotel during the winter months. The club house will be closed Monday, Wednesday and Thursday nights until further notice.

SPECIAL

This Week Only

Low Prices Make New Customers

Every person presenting this ad. at my office will receive 50 per cent. discount on all glasses.

Glasses \$1.00 \$2.00 \$3.00 \$4.00 \$5.00
\$1.30 \$1.95 \$2.60 \$3.25

Glasses thoroughly examined. Glasses guaranteed. Remember this ad. must be presented to secure discount. The best work and low prices have built up my business.

S. H. Needham
150 Merrimack St., Bon Marche Block
Office hours: 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p.m.
Meetings by appointment.

ALLEGED NIGHT RIDERS ON TRIAL FOR RANKIN MURDER IN TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 8.—Several men charged with the murder of Capt. Quentin Rankin, a prominent Tennessee citizen, near Reelfoot lake, have been indicted and face trial at Union City, Tenn., this week. Six of the seven men in the accompanying picture are charged with having taken part in the

Rankin murder, which occurred on the night of Oct. 19. The prisoners are top row, left to right—Bob Huffman, Bob Lee and Sam Applewhite; lower, left to right—E. Cloar, Tom Johnson, Garret Johnson and Sam Ransom, alleged leader of the Night Riders. Tom Johnson, while not accused of any

part in the Rankin murder, is charged with whipping a man while masked. Under the Tennessee law this is a very serious offense. Capt. Rankin, the victim of the Reelfoot lake Night Riders, was a veteran of the war with Spain and was one of the best known and most highly respected men in the state.

Wherefore your libellant prays that a divorce from your wife may be decreed between you, libellant and the said Chauncey O'Brien, being wholly regardless of the same at Bedford, aforesaid, on or about the 10th day of July, A. D. 1898, and on divers other times was guilty of cruel and abusive treatment toward your libellant. The said Chauncey O'Brien, on or about the 13th day of September, A. D. 1898, committed the crime of adultery and rape with Ellen Johnson, a female child, under the age of thirteen years, and against her consent.

Wherefore your libellant prays that a divorce from your wife may be decreed between you, libellant and the said Chauncey O'Brien, being wholly regardless of the same at Bedford, aforesaid, on or about the 10th day of July, A. D. 1898, and on divers other times was guilty of cruel and abusive treatment toward your libellant. The said Chauncey O'Brien, on or about the 13th day of September, A. D. 1898, committed the crime of adultery and rape with Ellen Johnson, a female child, under the age of thirteen years, and against her consent.

Dated this 24th day of November, A. D. 1898.

BERTHA E. O'BRIEN.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, Middlesex ss, Superior Court, No. 100, dated Nov. 24, 1898.

Upon the libel aforesaid, it is ordered that the libellant notify the libellee to appear before our Justices of said Court, at Cambridge, in said County, on the first Monday of January next, by causing an attested copy of said libel to be served on the libellee, to whom it is published in The Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, Mass., in the County of Middlesex, once a week, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said date, and that an attested copy of said libel be sent by registered letter to the residence of the libellee as, et al, in like manner, that he may then and there above cause, if any he have, why the prayer in said libel set forth should not be granted.

And that an attested copy of said libel and of the order thereon be sent by registered letter fourteen days at least before said return day to the last known residence of said Ellen Johnson, to whom the adultery is alleged to have been committed, or where such residence is unknown, to the place where the adulterous act is alleged to have been committed.

THEO. C. HURD, Clerk.

A true copy of the libel and of the order thereon.

THEO. C. HURD, Clerk.

HELP WANTED

TWO EXPERIENCED STOCK FITTERS and one experienced stock cutter wanted. Apply at A. A. Flint's Box factory, Tyngsboro, Mass.

LADY INTERESTED in church of Sunday school work wanted for pleasant employment, about 2 months. Salary to start \$1 per day. State present employment. Address S. S. Sun Office.

WANTED—Salesmen and collectors. Apply 109 Central street.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY LOANED salaried people, retail merchants, teamsters and others, without security, easy payments, good credit. In 67 leading cities. Tolman, room 48, Hildreth building, 45 Merrimack street.

the Panama canal were brought to the president's attention by Mr. Fonke. In his reply Mr. Roosevelt accused Mr. Smith of deliberate falsehood. The letter was one of the most caustic that ever emanated from the White House, the president using the "shorter and uglier word" in his reference to the News' statement.

The prisoners gave their names as Clarence Ely, no address; John Smith, being at the Knickerbocker, and Dr. William Koehler, palmist, of No. 211 West Forty-fourth street. The complainant is Mrs. C. E. B. Tripp, who gave her address as No. 261 Central Park West.

According to Detective Thomas, Ely has many aliases. It is charged that from June, 1892, until June, 1898, Mrs. Tripp was being constantly swindled, the palmist giving her such directions that her stocks and bonds would fall into the hands of the confederates.

THE PRESIDENT

TO PUT 60,000 MORE OFFICES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Republican members of the senate and house were panic stricken last night over apparently authentic reports from the White House that President Roosevelt's action in placing 15,000 fourth class postmasters under the mantle of civil service last week was only his first step toward placing more than 60,000 presidential offices in the classified service between now and March 4.

Several of the men in the house and senate close to the president learned yesterday that he intends to place at least 25,000 more fourth class postmasters in the west and south in the classified service, and that about 20,000 men in the treasury department and the department of justice will be included in similar orders to be issued early next year.

It is understood that practically all deputy United States marshals, deputy collectors of customs and deputy surveyors are to be included in the list.

Little else was discussed in the hotel lobby last night. Representatives are enraged, particularly over the prospect of a curtailment of patronage. They have regarded these places as sacred.

NO MORE, NO LESS.

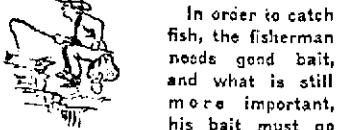
The Sun has all the news.

You can't get more than that.

The Sun costs but a cent.

You can't pay less than that.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

FISH...

In order to catch fish, the fisherman needs good bait, and what is still more important, his bait must go where there is fish to catch. It is thus with merchants who would fish for business. They must place their bait where it will attract the attention of purchasers. An advertisement is a bait, but if it is inserted in a paper that is not read, how can it catch the attention of purchasers?

The Sun is read by the people, it has by many thousands the largest circulation in Lowell. Put your bait in The Sun, then it will fall in the stream of publicity and catch the attention of the fishes. Be wise, be successful fishermen. Advertise in The Sun, Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

LEGAL NOTICES

To the Honorable the Justices of the Superior Court within and for the County of Middlesex,

Respectfully libels and represents Bertha E. O'Brien of Medford, in said County, that she was lawfully married to Chauncey O'Brien, now of Oak Bow, Mass., on Dec. 1, 1896. Edward Island, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1894, and thereafterwards until their separation, the said Chauncey O'Brien lived together as husband and wife in this Commonwealth, to wit, at Melford; that your libellant has always been faithful to her marriage vows and obligations, but that said Chauncey O'Brien, being wholly regardless of the same at Bedford, aforesaid, on or about the 10th day of July, A. D. 1898, and on divers other times was guilty of cruel and abusive treatment toward your libellant.

He is leaving the city and therefore will sacrifice at a great bargain. Address T. L. Sun Office.

CHRISTMAS TREES FOR SALE

J. J. Giffen has received a car load of Christmas trees from the state of Maine and will take orders for the wholesale trade for this week only. Order now and we will keep it for you until Christmas.

JOHNS FOR SALE—Good

100 lbs.—Bargain for someone.

At noon his lessons free; also up.

Eight p.m. can be seen Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays. Call or address 55 Dover st.

PEACEFUL HUTTER CO., doing \$10,000

business yearly; will sell controlling interest for \$2,000 cash; balance split.

Business opportunity. Address T. L. Sun Office.

RENTAL BUTTER CO., doing \$10,000

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PE

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

SWORN CIRCULATION OF THE SUN

The sworn daily net average circulation of The Lowell Sun for the year 1907 was

15,453

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reddy, business manager, and Alfred Pilote, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1908.

JAMES E. O'DONNELL, Notary Public.

This is by far the largest net average circulation of any newspaper in Lowell.

WHAT WILL BE THE NEXT CRAZE?

What will be the next craze to strike this town? When a community gives way to an irrational craze, either in favor of any measure or any unworthy candidate, one of two things must be true. Either the people have lost their heads or else they have been led astray by unwise leaders.

LAWRENCE ALSO HAS A FREAK.

The city of Lawrence has had a freak candidate for mayor the same as Lowell, a man who made it the chief feature of his campaign to make false and sensational charges against the city government and against public officials. Like Mr. Brown, he took care not to be specific, so that it was impossible to sift his charges to the bottom. The people of Lawrence, however, have been more discreet than those of Lowell for they refused to be misled by any alarmist candidate.

PLAY-GROUND FOR BELVIDERE.

If the public play-ground act be adopted, as we expect it will be in today's election, the people of Belvidere will demand a play-ground in that locality. The park commission has talked of locating a ball ground near the base of Fort Hill and a public play-ground might possibly be located at the same place. We surmise, however, that there will be considerable rivalry among the different districts of the city to get these additional play-grounds. They should go where they will do the most good and where they will be available to the greatest number.

SMIRCHING OUR CITY'S REPUTATION.

For some time past, we might say for over a year, it has been the custom in certain quarters to assail the good name of our city and charge all kinds of grafting and abuses, said to be carried on with the collusion or connivance of the city government and the police department.

Alarmist reformers and sensational newspapers have indulged in this species of municipal calumny until it must appear to outsiders that our city is a species of inferno, given up to every kind of vice, political corruption and municipal debauchery.

These harangues and sensational articles published in the press have done our city a gross injustice for the reason that there is not in the state of Massachusetts today a city that is more free from crime and all kinds of lawlessness. The statistics of the police department show that for all the principal crimes our city is 32 per cent. more free from lawlessness than it was fifteen years ago, the population then being 87,400 and the population today 100,000. The statistics of arrests for the more serious crimes, fifteen years ago, ten years ago, five years ago and this year are as follows:

	1893	1898	1903	1908
Drunkenness	4005	3037	3694	3576
Assault and battery	297	197	217	186
Breaking and entering	77	78	42	32
Larceny	268	201	284	246
Totals	4647	3511	4437	4030

In spite of these figures, however, the pessimists go on to assail the reputation of our city to make it appear that Lowell is a bad place to live in and that vice and corruption are rampant. As a matter of fact vice was never less conspicuous than it is today. There is not in the city of Lowell a single place where women and children are degraded. There is neither dive nor brothel, but if we listen to sensational speakers and yellow journals and believe what they have to say without any more proof than Mr. Brown gives for his statements, then we may be convinced that we are in reality living in a very bad city. It is time that somebody came forward to defend the reputation of our city against charges that are largely drawn from the imagination.

Many of these charges are aimed at the liquor business, and yet there is probably no other city in the state where the liquor business is conducted in more strict conformity to the law. We say this in justice to the board of police on whom the responsibility rests for the enforcement of the law; and we say it in justice also to the men in the business, although we have no sympathy for them, and though we refuse to admit liquor advertisements into the columns of The Sun regardless of the amount of money offered. We would be glad if the men now employed in the liquor business would embark in some other calling that would command the respect of the community. But bad as the business is under the best conditions it is painted far worse than the reality as seen in Lowell at the present time.

The various municipal departments are also assailed as if graft were the prevailing condition rather than a rare occurrence. Thus it is that the idea has got abroad that our city is in bad shape and that "something must be done" to remedy present conditions. This explains why it is that a man like George H. Brown can come forward and play on the susceptibilities of the public by making a series of wild charges based upon the merest rumor or drawn entirely from his imagination. The city is not safe when such wild statements can gain any credence from the public at large. Our city's credit is liable to be injured and industries will be kept from coming here if this kind of public brawling is to be continued.

It is time that we had a new charter and that we took good care that neither political demagogue, nor yellow journal, will be allowed to injure the good name of our city without giving good reason for their conduct and their utterances.

SEEN AND HEARD

The firemen can't do anything with the fire that boils the political pot.

A friend of mine told me the other day that he met a fellow, a druggist friend of his, and he started in to tell the druggist friend about a severe cold and cough that had been pursuing him for several days.

"Hurt you to cough?" asked the druggist.

"You bet it does," replied my friend. "Well, I would advise you to—say, how do you think the election is going? Which only goes to prove that some men are almost insultingly interested in politics, but we must admit that was just the least bit of an excuse for the druggist. He probably allowed that the fellow who had the cough ought to see a doctor."

The very latest thing to which electricity has been applied is the cradle and we will have to find out whose hand is that responsible for this new way of rocking a cradle that we may know whose hand it is that rocks the world.

One thing about an electric light—when it makes up its mind to go out it doesn't underestimate.

They do tell that in Gorham street there was so good a Casey man that he scolded his wife for making brown bread.

NEW MASSACHUSETTS CORPORATIONS

MacLean & Power, Inc., Boston; wholesale and retail tea and coffee; capital, \$10,000. President, Harold Leslie MacLean, No. 7 Merchants street; treasurer, Mary Alice Power, and clerk, Ernest Power, No. 252 Dudley street, Roxbury.

Hewett Dairy Lunch Co., Boston; general restaurant business; capital, \$2000. President and treasurer, George T. Williams, No. 195 Dartmouth street; clerk, Frank O. White, No. 60 State street, Boston.

American Hard Paperware Co., Boston; to manufacture and sell hard paperware, pulp and paper products of all kinds; capital, \$500,000. President, Charles Head, No. 74 State street; treasurer and clerk, Patrick T. Jackson, Jr., No. 62 State street, both of Boston.

Oceanic Co., Gloucester; general hotel business; capital, \$150,000. President, Augustus N. Otterson, and treasurer, William H. Ross, No. 37 Laurel street, Somerville; clerk, Edward E. Gould, No. 507 Columbus Avenue, Boston.

Acme Specialty Co., Boston; plumbers' supplies; capital, \$25,000. President, Joseph Lunny, treasurer, James F. Barr, clerk, Frank T. Galvin, all of No. 43 Tremont street, Boston.

William Morris, Inc., Boston; general trade business; capital, \$10,000. President, Elmer Franklin Rogers, and treasurer, James Reginald Cowan, Orpheum theater; clerk, Maurice Doyle Flattery, No. 35 Batter March, all of Boston.

C. B. Sanborn Co., Boston; to deal in meat of all kinds; capital, \$20,000. President, Frank D. Sanborn, vice-president, John W. Smith, treasurer, Edward A. Hand, all of No. 21 Market street; clerk, Thomas J. Kennedy, No. 23 State street, Boston.

Ocean Fish Co., Boston; to deal in fish of all kinds; capital, \$10,000. President, Frank W. Neal, No. 22 T Wharf, Boston; treasurer and clerk, John R. Neal, No. 103 Sargent street, Boston.

WELL KNOWN MERCHANT DEAD

SALEM, Dec. 8.—Henry W. Peabody, one of the best known merchants in the country and a pioneer in the East India Import trade, died at his home "Garamatta" in Monserat, last night, after an illness of five weeks of arterial trouble.

Archbishop Farley, Quigley and Riordan, Bishops McDonnell, O'Connor, Hoban, Cathard, Denis O'Connell, and more than 200 prelates and priests who were students at the American college have chartered the steamer Carpathian of the Cunard Line and will leave New York on her the last week in April for Rome to attend the jubilee services.

DR. EDWARD'S

Dandelion

Best Known Remedy

FOR
Rheumatism and Malaria. Stimulates the kidneys so as to eliminate the uric acid that causes Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, regulates a Torpid Liver; acts gently and without griping on the bowels; disinfects the entire Alimentary Canal and produces a clean, smooth Skin and clear Complexion, by eliminating all poisons from the system.

Unequalled for Dyspepsia and all Stomach trouble; is purely vegetable, and is so guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act. \$50 a box at

ELLINGWOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Send postal for free sample to Schenck Chemical Co., 54-56 Franklin st., New York City, Manufacturers.

"A Perfect Blood Purifier."

Christmas Greeting

We know that every one of you feel the same generous desire to remember those you love with appropriate and desirable Christmas gifts this season, as heretofore. We are, therefore, pleased to urge you to accept the inviting hospitality of our store in its holiday garb, and to inspect our large and very complete assortment of beautiful new holiday goods, perfectly adapted to the wants of all classes of gift makers.

THE HOME OF QUALITY

Frank Ricard

636-638 Merrimack Street!

ST. THOMAS' SALVE

FOR
Piles, Old Sores and Skin Diseases

FOR SALE

At All Up-to-Date Drug Stores

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.

SEE AND HEARD

INGERSOLL'S WIDOW

Wins Suit Brought Against Jos. A. Coram et als

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—After many years, a fee for Robert G. Ingersoll claimed for services in breaking the Andrew J. Davis will, offered to probate in Montana, left all his property to his brother, John A. Davis. Certain of his relatives, among them Henry A. Root of Massachusetts, a nephew, contested the will, and Robert G. Ingersoll was engaged to conduct the litigation.

The court yesterday, by Mr. Justice McKenna, in an opinion reversed the action of the circuit court of appeals, and affirmed, with a slight modification, the decree of the circuit court, awarding Mrs. Ingersoll the money. The "modification" is a change in the method assessing the pro rata to be paid by the defendants. Justices Moody and Holmes, both Massachusetts men, dissented.

The court yesterday, by Mr. Justice

PUTNAM & SON CO.

166 Central Street



THE NEW RAINCOATS

Are ready—new in style and materials, made from handsome English plaid cheviots, with fancy back, lined yoke and box collars. Made to take the place of an overcoat—craventeted to shed water,

\$22 and \$23

Regulation Raincoats of other materials..... \$10 to \$25

500 PAIRS MEN'S FIRST QUALITY RUBBERS.

No better rubbers sold for any price. These were 90 cents, now they're marked to close 49c a Pair

BOYS' STORM BOOTS.

Very high cut; made from tan grain leather, oil tanned to shed water—heavy viscolized soles—close with straps and strong lacing.

For small boys..... \$2.00 For large boys..... \$2.75

GAS TURNED ON

Two Russian Girls Met Death

by Accident

She sent her oldest son, Jacob, to investigate. He traced it to the Kaplan girls' room, but was unable to get in except by breaking the front window, after climbing onto the fire escape. The girls were apparently dead, but an ambulance was called from Gouvernor hospital, before the arrival of which Patrolman Birnbaum and Hinman of the Eldridge street station tried to resuscitate them. Dr. Abernathy said they had been dead for some time.

They rigged up a clothesline Sunday in their room, on which to hang their washing, tying one end to the gas bracket. It is supposed that in brushing aside the clothes to go to bed last night they accidentally turned on the gas, and unsuspectingly lay down to their death.

They rented the room from Mrs. Estelle Rose, to whom they had become almost as daughters. Early yesterday one of the Rose children began to cry for a drink, and when Mrs. Rose arose she smelled gas.

A Dimple Maker

Find a child with dimples and chubby arms and legs and you find a healthy child. Find one with drawn face and poor, thin body and you see one that needs

EAR BITTEN

HOLYOKE MAN AWARDED SUM

OF \$500

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 8.—For having a piece bitten out of one ear, Henry Wilson of Holyoke was awarded \$500 by a jury in the superior court yesterday. Wilson brought suit against Jas. M. Reardon of Holyoke, who did the biting act for \$300. The defendant did not show up in court, and the case went by default after a hearing being given on damages.

The plaintiff testified that on Aug. 1, 1906, he visited the defendant's brother-in-law to collect a bill. An altercation ensued, and the defendant bit a piece out of Wilson's right ear.

"What became of the piece?" inquired the attorney.

"I don't know," replied the witness, "but I think he swallowed it, because no one could ever find it."

ARCHITECT AIKEN DEAD

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—William Marvin Alken, supervising architect of the treasury department and one of the foremost architects in the country, died at the New York hospital here yesterday after undergoing an operation.

Mr. Alken was born in Charleston, S. C. in 1855, and began his architectural career in Boston, from whence he moved to Cincinnati, where he practiced his profession until entering the federal service.

He designed the government buildings in the early days of the exposition at Atlanta, Nashville and Omaha. He was also the architect of the new mint buildings at Philadelphia and Denver and of several postoffices and custom houses.

Two Russian Girls Met Death

MANY ACCIDENTS

In the Six Days' Bicycle Race

Scott's Emulsion

Your doctor will tell you so.

Nothing helps these thin, pale children like Scott's Emulsion. It contains the very element of fat they need. It supplies them with a perfect and quickly digested nourishment. It brings dimples and rounded limbs.

Send this advertisement, together with name of paper in which it appears, your address and four cents to cover postage, and we will send you a "Complete Handy Atlas of the World."

J. SCOTT & SONS, 409 Pearl Street, New York

Wall Paper

AT

97 APPLETON ST.

William Rigg

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Washington, Dec. 8.—The annual message of the president, read in both houses of congress, is in full as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Finances.

The financial standing of the nation at the present time is excellent, and the financial management of the nation's interests by the government during the last seven years has shown the most satisfactory results. But our currency system is imperfect, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the currency commission will be able to propose a thoroughly good system which will do away with the existing defects.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1903, there was an increase in the amount of money in circulation of \$502,901,309. The increase in the per capita during this period was \$7.08. Within this time there were several occasions when it was necessary for the treasury department to come to the relief of the money market by purchases or redemptions of United States bonds, by increasing deposits in national banks, by stimulating additional issues of national bank notes and by facilitating importations from abroad of gold. Our imperfect currency system has made these proceedings necessary, and they were effective until the monetary disturbance in the fall of 1907 immensely increased the difficulty of ordinary methods of relief. By the middle of November the available working balance in the treasury had been reduced to approximately \$5,000,000. Clearing house associations throughout the country had been obliged to resort to the expedient of issuing clearing house certificates, to be used as money. In this emergency it was determined to invite subscriptions for \$50,000,000 Panama, canal bonds and \$100,000,000 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness authorized by the act of June 13, 1898. It was proposed to redeposit in the national banks the proceeds of these issues and to permit their use as a basis for additional circulation notes of national banks. The moral effect of this procedure was so great that it was necessary to issue only \$24,831,989 of the Panama canal bonds and \$15,436,500 of the certificates of indebtedness.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1903, the balance between the net ordinary receipts and the net ordinary expenses of the government showed a surplus in the four years 1902, 1903, 1906 and 1907 and a deficit in the years 1904, 1905, 1908 and a fractional part of the fiscal year 1909. The net result was a surplus of \$90,283,413.51. The financial operations of the government during this period, based upon these differences between receipts and expenditures, resulted in a net reduction of the interest bearing debt of the United States from \$87,141,040 to \$87,253,500 notwithstanding that there had been two sales of Panama canal bonds amounting in the aggregate to \$54,531,980 and an issue of 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness under the act of June 13, 1898, amounting to \$15,436,500. Refunding operations of the treasury department under the act of March 14, 1900, resulted in the conversion into 2 per cent consols of 1930 of \$200,300,000 bonds bearing higher rates of interest. A decrease of \$8,687,956 in the annual interest charge resulted from these operations.

In short, during the seven years and three months there has been a net surplus of nearly one hundred millions of receipts over expenditures, a reduction of the interest bearing debt by ninety millions, in spite of the extraordinary expense of the Panama canal and a saving of nearly nine millions on the annual interest charge. This is an exceedingly satisfactory showing, especially in view of the fact that during this period the nation has never destined to undertake any expenditure that it regarded as necessary. There have been no new taxes and no increases of taxes. On the contrary, some taxes have been taken off. There has been a reduction of taxation.

Corporations.

As regards the great corporations engaged in interstate business, and especially the railroads, I can only repeat what I have already again and again said in my messages to the congress. I believe that under the Interstate clause of the constitution the United States has complete and paramount right to control all agencies of interstate commerce, and I believe that the national government alone can exercise this right with wisdom and effectiveness so as both to secure justice from and to do justice to the great corporations which are the most important factors in modern business. I believe that it is worse than folly to attempt to prohibit all combinations, as is done by the Sherman anti-trust law, because such a law can be enforced only imperfectly and inequitably, and its enforcement works almost as much hardship as good. I strongly advocate that instead of an unwise effort to prohibit all combinations, there shall be substituted a law which shall expressly permit combinations which are in the interest of the public, but shall at the same time give to some agency of the national government full power of control and supervision over them. One of the chief features of this control should be setting entire publicity in all matters which the public has a right to know, and, furthermore, the power, not by judicial, but by executive, action to prevent or put a stop to every form of improper favoritism or other wrong-doing.

The railroads of the country should be put completely under the Interstate commerce commission and removed

management of great corporations, whether railroads, street railways or other industrial enterprises, have behaved in a way that revolts the conscience of the plain, decent people. Such an attitude cannot be condemned too severely, for men of property should recognize that they jeopardize the rights of property when they fail heartily to join in the effort to do away with the abuses of wealth. On the other hand, those who advocate proper control on behalf of the public through the state, of these great corporations and of the wealth engaged on a giant scale in business operations and accounts of the railroads must ever keep in mind that unless they do scrupulous justice to the corporation, unless they permit ample profit, and cordially encourage capable men of business so long as they act with honesty, they are striking at the root of our national well being, for in the long run, under the mere pressure of material distress, the people as a whole would probably go back to the reign of unrestricted individualism rather than submit to a control by the state so drastic and so foolish, conceived in a spirit of such unreasonable and narrow hostility to wealth, as to be punished as relentlessly as if practiced on a small scale.

We do not for a moment believe that the problem will be solved by any short and easy method. The solution will come only by pressing various concurrent remedies. Some of these remedies must lie outside the domain of all government. Some must be outside the domain of the federal government. But there is legislation which the federal government alone can enact and which is absolutely vital in order to secure the attainment of our purpose. Many laws are needed. There should be regulation by the national government of the great interstate corporations, including a simple method of account keeping, publicly, supervision of the issue of securities, abolition of rebates and of special privileges. There should be short time franchises for all corporations engaged in public business, including the corporations which get power from water rights. There should be national as well as state guardianship of mines and forests. The labor legislation hereinafter referred to should concurrently be enacted into law.

To accomplish this means, of course, a certain increase in the use of, not the creation of, power by the central government. The power already exists. It does not have to be created. The only question is whether it shall be used or left idle, and meanwhile the corporations over which the power ought to be exercised will not remain idle. Let those who object to this increase in the use of the only power available, the national power, be frank and admit openly that they propose to abandon any effort to control the great business corporations and to exercise supervision over the accumulation and distribution of wealth, for such supervision and control can only come through this particular kind of increase of power. We no more believe in that empiricism which demands absolutely unrestrained individualism than we do in that empiricism which clamors for a deadening socialism, which would destroy all individual initiative and would ruin the country with a completeness that not even an unrestrained individualism itself could achieve. The danger to American democracy lies not in the central government and was exercised completely as regards the only instruments of interstate commerce known in those days—the waterways, the highways—as well as the partnerships of individuals who then conducted all of what business there was.

Interstate commerce is now chiefly conducted by railroads, and the great corporation has supplanted the mass of small partnerships or individuals. The proposal to make the national government supreme over, and therefore to give it complete control over, the railroads and other instruments of interstate commerce is merely a proposal to carry out to the letter one of the prime purposes, if not the prime purpose, for which the constitution was founded. It does not represent centralization. It represents merely the acknowledgment of the patent fact that centralization has already come in business. If this irresponsible outside business power is to be controlled in the interest of the general public it can only be controlled in one way, by giving adequate power of control to the one sovereignty capable of exercising such power—the national government. Forty or fifty separate state governments cannot exercise power over corporations doing business in most or all of them, first, because they absolutely lack the authority to deal with interstate business in any form, and, second, because of the inevitable conflict of authority sure to arise in the effort to enforce different kinds of state regulation, often inconsistent with one another and sometimes oppressive in themselves. Such divided authority cannot regulate commerce with wisdom and effect. The central government is the only power which without oppression can nevertheless thoroughly and adequately control and supervise the large corporations. To abandon the effort for national control means to abandon the effort for all adequate control and yet to render likely continual bursts of action by state legislatures, which cannot achieve the purpose sought, but which can do a great deal of damage to the corporation without conferring any real benefit on the public.

I believe that the more satisfied corporations are themselves coming to recognize the unwisdom of the violent hostility they have displayed during the last few years to regulation and control by the national government of combinations engaged in interstate business. The truth is that we who believe in this movement of asserting and exercising a genuine control in the public interest over these great corporations have most to fear from the wrongdoers of great wealth, and the men who are championing popular rights have most to fear from the demagogues who in the name of popular rights would do wrong to and oppress honest business men, honest men of wealth, for the success of either type of wrongdoing necessarily invites a violent reaction against the cause the wrongdoer nominally upholds. In point of danger to the nation there is nothing to choose between, on the one hand, the corruptionist, the bribe giver, the bribe taker, the man who employs his great talent to swindle his fellow citizens on a large scale, and, on the other hand, the preacher of class hatred, the man who, whether from ignorance or from willingness to sacrifice his country to his ambition, persuades well meaning but wrong headed men to try to destroy the instruments upon which our prosperity mainly rests. Let each group of men beware of and guard against the shortcomings to which that group is itself most liable. Too often we see the business community in a spirit of unhealthy class consciousness deplore the effort to hold to account under the law the wealthy men who in their

and the exercise of the federal power which above can really control the railroads. Those who believe in efficient national control, on the other hand, do not in the least object to combinations, do not in the least object to concentration in business administration. On the contrary, they favor both, with the all important proviso that there shall be such publicity about their workings and such thoroughgoing control over them as to insure their being in the interest and not against the interest of the general public. We do not object to the concentration of wealth and administration, but we do believe in the distribution of the wealth in profits to the real owners and in securing to the public the full benefit of the concentrated administration. We believe that with concentration in administration there can come both the advantage of a larger ownership and of a more equitable distribution of profits and at the same time a better service to the commonwealth. We believe that the administration should be for the benefit of the many and that greed and rascality practiced on a large scale should be punished as relentlessly as if practiced on a small scale.

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Again, the depositors in our savings banks now number over one tenth of our entire population. These are all capitalists, who, through the savings banks, loan their money to the workers—that is, in many cases to themselves—to carry on their various industries. The more we increase their number the more we introduce the principles of co-operation into our industry. Every increase in the number of small stockholders in corporations is a good thing for the same reasons, and where the employees are the stockholders the result is particularly good. Very much of anything that can be accomplished by legislation, but legislation can do a good deal. Postal savings banks will make it easy for the poorest to keep their savings in absolute safety. The regulation of the national highways must be such that they shall serve all people with equal justice. Corporate finances must be supervised so as to make it fairer than at present for the man of small means to invest his money in stocks. There must be prohibition of child labor, diminution of woman labor, shortening of hours of all mechanical labor. Stock watering should be prohibited and stock gambling, so far as is possible, discouraged. There should be a progressive inheritance tax on large fortunes. Industrial education should be encouraged. As far as possible we should lighten the burden of taxation on the small man. We should put a premium upon thrift, hard work and business energy, but these qualities cease to be the main factors in accumulating a fortune long before that fortune reaches a point where it would be seriously affected by any inheritance tax such as I propose. It is eminently right that the nation should fix the terms upon which the great fortunes are inherited. They rarely do good, and they often do harm to those who inherit them in their entirety.

Protection For Wageworkers.
The above is the merest sketch, hardly even a sketch in outline, of the reforms for which we should work. But there is one matter with which the congress should deal at this session. There should no longer be any paltering with the question of taking care of the wageworkers who, under our present industrial system, become killed, crippled or worn out as part of the regular incidents of a given business. The majority of wageworkers must have their rights secured for them by state action, but the national government should legislate in thoroughgoing and far-reaching fashion, not only for all employees of the national government, but for all persons engaged in interstate commerce. The object sought for could be achieved to a measurable degree, as far as those killed or crippled are concerned, by proper employers' liability laws. As far as concerns those who have been worn out, I call your attention to the fact that definite steps toward providing old age pensions have been taken in many of our private industries. These may be indefinitely extended through voluntary association and contributory schemes or through the agency of savings banks, as under the recent Massachusetts plan. To strengthen these practical measures should be our immediate duty. It is not at present necessary to consider the larger and more general governmental schemes that most European governments have found themselves obliged to adopt.

Our present system, or, rather, no system, works dreadful wrong and is of benefit to only one class of people—the lawyers. When a workman is injured what he needs is not an expensive and doubtful lawsuit, but the certainty of relief through immediate administrative action. The number of accidents which result in the death or crippling of wageworkers in the Union at large is simply appalling. In a very few years it runs up a total far in excess of the aggregate of the dead and wounded in any modern war. No academic theory about "freedom of contract" or "constitutional liberty to contract" should be permitted to interfere with this and similar movements. Progress in civilization has everywhere meant a limitation and regulation of contract. I call your especial attention to the bulletin of the bureau of labor which gives a statement of the methods of treating the unemployed in European countries, as this is a subject which in Germany, for instance, is treated in connection with making provision for worn-out and crippled workers.

There are many matters affecting labor and the status of the wageworker to which I should like to draw your attention, but an exhaustive discussion of the problem in all its aspects is not now necessary. This administration is nearing its end, and, moreover, under our form of government the solution of the problem depends upon the action of the states as much as upon the action of the nation. Nevertheless there are certain considerations which I wish to set before you, because I hope that our people will more and more keep them in mind. A blind and ignorant resistance to every effort for the reform of abuses and for the readjustment of society to modern industrial conditions represents not true conservatism, but an inclination to the wild and reckless, for wise radicalism and wise conservatism go hand in hand, one built on progress, the other bent on seeing that no change is made unless in the right direction. I believe in a steady effort, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say in steady efforts in many different directions, to bring about a condition of affairs under which the men who work with hand or with brain, the laborers, the superintendents, the men who produce for the market and the men who find a market for the articles produced, shall own a far greater share than at present of the wealth they produce and be enabled to invest it in the tools and instruments by which all work is carried on. As far as possible I hope to see a frank recognition of the advantages conferred by machinery, organization and division of labor, ac-

companied by an effort to bring about a larger share for the ownership by wageworkers of railway, mill and factory. In farming this simply means that we wish to see the farmer own his own land. We do not wish to see the farms so large that they become the property of absentee landlords who farm them by tenants nor yet so small that the farmer becomes like a European peasant.

Again, the depositors in our savings banks now number over one tenth of our entire population. These are all capitalists, who, through the savings banks, loan their money to the workers—that is, in many cases to themselves—to carry on their various industries. The more we increase their number the more we introduce the principles of co-operation into our industry. Every increase in the number of small stockholders in corporations is a good thing for the same reasons, and where the employees are the stockholders the result is particularly good. Very much of anything that can be accomplished by legislation, but legislation can do a good deal. Postal savings banks will make it easy for the poorest to keep their savings in absolute safety. The regulation of the national highways must be such that they shall serve all people with equal justice. Corporate finances must be supervised so as to make it fairer than at present for the man of small means to invest his money in stocks. There must be prohibition of child labor, diminution of woman labor, shortening of hours of all mechanical labor. Stock watering should be prohibited and stock gambling, so far as is possible, discouraged. There should be a progressive inheritance tax on large fortunes. Industrial education should be encouraged. As far as possible we should lighten the burden of taxation on the small man. We should put a premium upon thrift, hard work and business energy, but these qualities cease to be the main factors in accumulating a fortune long before that fortune reaches a point where it would be seriously affected by any inheritance tax such as I propose. It is eminently right that the nation should fix the terms upon which the great fortunes are inherited. They rarely do good, and they often do harm to those who inherit them in their entirety.

The violence of the crusade for this legislation and its complete failure illustrate two truths which it is essential our people should learn. In the first place, they ought to teach the workingmen, the laborers, the wageworkers, that by demanding what is improper and impossible he plays into the hands of his foes. Such a crude and vicious attack upon the courts, even if it were temporarily successful, would inevitably in the end cause a violent reaction and would hand the great mass of citizens together, forcing them to stand by all the judges, competent and incompetent alike, rather than to see the wheels of justice stopped. A movement of this kind can ultimately result in nothing but damage to those in whose behalf it is nominally undertaken. This is a most healthy truth, which it is wise for all our people to learn. Any movement based on that class hatred which at times assumes the name of "class consciousness" is certain ultimately to fail and, if it temporarily succeeds, to do irreaching damage. "Class consciousness" where it is merely another name for the odious vice of class selfishness is equally noxious whether in an employer's association or in a workingman's association. The movement in question was one in which the appeal was made to all workingmen to vote primarily not as American citizens, but as individuals of a certain class in society. Such an appeal, in the first place, revolts the more high minded and farsighted among the persons to whom it is addressed and, in the second place, tends to arouse a strong antagonism among all other classes of citizens, whom it therefore tends to unite against the very organization on whose behalf it is issued. The result is therefore unfortunate for the majority of our states, and the only jurisdiction under the exclusive control of the congress should be ahead and not behind the states of the Union in this respect. A comprehensive employers' liability law should be passed for the District of Columbia.

I renew my recommendation made in a previous message that half holidays be granted during the summer to all wageworkers in government employ.

I also renew my recommendation that the principle of the eight hour day should be rapidly and as far as practicable be extended to the entire work being carried on by the government. The present law should be amended to embrace contracts on those public works which the present wording of the act seems to exclude.

The Courts.

I most earnestly urge upon the congress the duty of increasing the totally inadequate salaries now given to our judges. On the whole, there is no body of public servants who do as valuable work nor whose meager reward is so inadequate compared to their work. Beginning with the supreme court, the judges should have their salaries doubled. It is not befitting the dignity of the nation that its most honored public servants should be paid sums so small compared to what they would earn in private life that the performance of public service by them implies an exceedingly heavy pecuniary sacrifice. It is earnestly to be desired that some method should be devised for doing away with the long delays which now obtain in the administration of justice and which operate with peculiar severity against persons of small means and favor only the very rich, whom it is most desirable to punish. These long delays in the final decisions of cases make it difficult to take account of the rights of the parties involved. The judges who have shown themselves alert to do justice to the wageworker and sympathetic with the needs of the mass of our people so that the dweller in the tenement houses, the man who practices a dangerous trade, the man who is crushed by excessive hours of labor, feel that their needs are understood by the courts—these judges are the real bulwark of the courts; these judges, the judges of the stamp of the president elect, who have been fearless in opposing labor when it has gone wrong, but fearless also in holding up a crying evil, and a remedy should be devised. Much of this intolerable delay is due to improper regard paid to technicalities which are a mere hindrance to justice. In some noted recent cases this overregard for technicalities has resulted in a striking denial of justice and flagrant wrong to the body politic.

At the last election certain leaders of organized labor made a violent and sweeping attack upon the entire judiciary of the country, an attack couched in such terms as to incite the most upright, honest and broad minded judges no less than those of narrower mind and more restricted outlook. It was the kind of attack admirably fitted to prevent any successful attempt to reform abuses of the judiciary, because it gave the champions of the unjust judge their eagerly desired opportunity to shift their ground into a claimlessness of just judges who were unjustly assailed.

The rapid changes in our social and industrial life which have attended this rapid growth have made it necessary that in applying to concrete cases the great rule of right laid down in our constitution there should be a full

understanding and appreciation of the new conditions to which the rules are to be applied. What would have been an infringement upon liberty half a century ago may be the necessary safeguard of liberty today. What would have been an injury to property that may be necessary to the enjoyment of property now. Every judicial decision involves two terms—one an interpretation of the law, the other the understanding of the facts to which it is to be applied. The great mass of our judicial officers are, I believe, averse to these changes of conditions which so materially affect the performance of their judicial duties. Our judicial system is sound and effective at core, and it remains and must ever be maintained as the safeguard of those principles of liberty and justice which stand at the foundation of American institutions, for, as Burke finely said, when liberty and justice are separated neither is safe. There are, however, some members of the judicial body who have lagged behind in their understanding of these great and vital changes in the body politic, whose minds have never been opened to the new applications of the old principles made necessary by the new conditions. Judges of this stamp do lasting harm by their decisions, because they conceive poor men in need of protection that the courts of the land are profoundly ignorant of and out of sympathy with their needs and professedly indifferent or hostile to any proposed remedy. To such men it seems a cruel mockery to have any court decide against them on the ground that it desires to preserve "liberty" in a purely technical form by withholding liberty in any real and constructive sense. It is desirable that the legislative body should possess and, wherever necessary, exercise the power to determine whether in a given case employers and employees are not on an equal footing, so that the necessities of the latter compel them to submit to such exactations as to hours and conditions of labor as unduly to tax their strength and only mischievous can result when such determination is upset on the ground that there must be no "interference with the liberty to contract"—often a merely academic "liberty," the exercise of which is the negation of real liberty.

There are certain decisions by various courts which have been exceedingly detrimental to the rights of wage-workers. This is true of all the decisions that decide that men and women are by the constitution "guaranteed their liberty" to contract to enter a dangerous occupation, or to work an undesirable or improper number of hours, or to work in unhealthy surroundings, and therefore cannot recover damages when maimed in that occupation and cannot be forbidden to work what the legislature decides is an excessive number of hours, or to carry on the work under conditions which the legislature decides to be unhealthy. The most dangerous occupations are often the poorest paid and those where the hours of work are longest, and in many cases those who go into them are driven by necessity so great that they have practically no alternative. Decisions such as those alluded to above nullify the legislative effort to protect the wage-workers who most need protection from those employers who take advantage of their grinding need. They hurt or hamper the movement for securing better and more equitable conditions of labor. The talk about preserving to the misery-hunted beings who make contracts for such service their "liberty" to make them is either to speak in a spirit of heartless irony or else to show an utter lack of knowledge of the conditions of life among the great masses of our fellow countrymen, a lack which units a judge to do good service just as it would unit any executive or legislative officer.

There is also, I think, ground for the belief that substantial injustice is often suffered by employees in consequence of the custom of courts issuing temporary injunctions without notice to them and punishing them for contempt of court in instances where as a matter of fact, they have no knowledge of any proceedings. Outside of organized labor there is a widespread feeling that this system often works great injustice to wage-workers when their efforts to better their working condition result in industrial disputes. A temporary injunction procured ex parte may, as a matter of fact, have all the effect of a permanent injunction in causing disaster to the wage-workers' side in such a dispute. Organized labor is chafing under the unjust restraint which comes from repeated resort to this plan of procedure. Its discontent has been unwisely expressed and often unproperly expressed, but there is a sound basis for it, and the orderly and law-abiding people of a community would be in a far stronger position for upholding the courts if the underlying existing abuses could be provided against.

Such proposals as those mentioned above as advanced by the extreme labor leaders contain the vital error of being class legislation of the most offensive kind, and even if enacted into law I believe that the law would rightly be held unconstitutional. Moreover, the labor people are themselves now beginning to invoke the use of the power of injunction. During the last ten years, and within my own knowledge, at least fifty injunctions have been obtained by labor unions in New York city alone, most of them being to protect the union labor as properly right, but none being obtained for other persons against employers. The power of injunction is a great equitable remedy which should not be destroyed, but the safeguards should be erected against its abuse. I believe that some such provisions as those I advanced a year ago for checking the abuse of the issuance of temporary injunctions,

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A very striking illustration of the consequences of carelessness in the preparation of a statute was the employers' liability law of 1906. Anything like frivolity or wantonness in upsetting such clearly taken governing action is a grave offense against the republic. To protest against tyranny, to protect minorities from oppression, to nullify an act committed in a spasm of popular fury, is to render a service to the republic. But for the courts to arrogate to themselves functions which properly belong to the legislative bodies is all wrong and in the end works mischief. The people should not be permitted to pardon evil and slashed legislation on the theory that the court will set it right. They should be taught that the right way to get rid of a bad law is to have the legislature repeat it and not to have the courts say it is either to speak in a spirit of heartless irony or else to show an utter lack of knowledge of the conditions of life among the great masses of our fellow countrymen, a lack which units a judge to do good service just as it would unit any executive or legislative officer.

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At the first session of the present congress the secretary of war said, "The chief defect in the methods hitherto pursued lies in the absence of executive authority for originating comprehensive plans covering the country or natural divisions thereof." In this opinion I heartily concur. The present methods not only fail to give us inland navigation, but they are injurious to the army as well. What is virtually a permanent detail of the corps of engineers to civilian duty necessarily impairs the efficiency of our military establishment. The military engineers have undoubtedly done efficient work in actual construction, but they are necessarily unsuited by their training and traditions to take the broad view and to gather and transmit to the congress the commercial and industrial information and forecasts upon which waterway improvement must always so largely rest. Furthermore, they have failed to grasp the great underlying fact that every stream is a unit from its source to its mouth and that all its uses are interdependent. Prominent officers of the engineer corps have recently even gone so far as to assert in print that waterways are not dependent upon the conservation of the forests about their headwaters. This position is opposed to all the recent work of the scientific bureaus of the government and to the general experience of mankind. A physician who disbelieved in vaccination would not be the right man to handle an epidemic of smallpox, nor should we leave a doctor skeptical about the transmission of yellow fever by the stegomyia mosquito in charge of sanitation at Havana or Panama. So with the improvement of our rivers. It is no longer wise or safe to leave this great work in the hands of men who fail to grasp the essential relations between navigation and general development and to assimilate and use the central facts about our streams.

Until the work of river improvement is undertaken in a modern way it cannot have results that will meet the needs of this modern nation. These needs should be met without further dallying or delay. The plan which promises the best and quickest results is that of a permanent commission authorized to co-ordinate the work of all the government departments relating to waterways and to frame and supervise the execution of a comprehensive plan. Under such a commission the actual work of construction might be intrusted to the reclamation service or to the military engineers acting with a sufficient number of civilians to continue the work in time of war, or it might be divided between the reclamation service and the corps of engineers. Funds should be provided from current revenues if it is deemed wise, otherwise from the sale of bonds. The essential thing is that the work should go forward under the best possible plan and with the least possible delay. We should have a new type of work and a new organization for planning and directing it. The time for playing with our waterways is past. The country demands results.

National Parks.

I urge that all our national parks adjacent to national forests be placed completely under the control of the forest service of the agricultural department, instead of leaving them, as they are now, under the interior department and policed by the army. The congress should provide for superintendents with adequate corps of first class civilian scouts or rangers and, further, place the road construction under the superintendent instead of leaving it with the war department. Such a change in park management would result in economy and avoid the difficulties of administration which now arise from having the responsibility of care and protection divided between different departments. The need for this course is peculiarly great in the Yellowstone park. This, like the Yosemite, is a great wonderland and should be kept as a national playground. In both all wild things should be protected and the scenery kept wholly unmarred.

Inland Waterways.

Action should be begun forthwith, during the present session of congress, for the improvement of our inland waterways—action which will result in giving us not only navigable but navigated rivers. We have spent hundreds of millions of dollars upon these waterways, yet the traffic on nearly all of them is steadily declining. This condition is the direct result of the absence of any comprehensive and far-sighted plan

some legal questions seemed to stand temporarily in the way, these have been cleared to superintendents and their heads brought into the classified civil service.

Secret Service.

Last year an amendment was incorporated in the measure providing for the secret service which provided that there should be no detail from the secret service and no transfer therefrom. It is not too much to say that this amendment has been of benefit only, and could be of benefit only, to the criminal classes. It deliberately introduced for the purpose of diminishing the effectiveness of war against crime. It could not have been better devised to this end. It forbade the practices that had been followed to a greater or less extent by the executive heads of various departments for twenty years. To these practices we owe the securing of the evidence which enabled us to drive great fortunes out of business and secure a quarter of a million of dollars in fines from their promoters. These practices have enabled us to discover some of the most outrageous frauds in connection with the theft of government land and government timber by great corporations and by individuals. These practices have enabled us to get some of the evidence indispensable in order to secure the conviction of the wealthiest and most formidable criminals with whom the government has to deal, both those operating in violation of the anti-trust law and others. The amendment in question was of benefit to no one excepting to these criminals, and it seriously hampers the government in the detection of crime and the securing of justice. Moreover, it not only affects departments outside of the treasury, but it tends to hamper the secretary of the treasury himself in the effort to utilize the employees of his department so as to best meet the requirements of the public service. It forbids him from preventing frauds upon the customs service, from investigating irregularities in branch mints and assay offices, and has seriously crippled him. It prevents the promotion of employees in the secret service, and this further discourages good effort. In its present form the restriction operates only to the advantage of the criminal, of the wrongdoer.

The chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men. Very little of such investigation has been done in the past, but it is true that the work of the secret service agents was partly responsible for the indictment and conviction of a senator and a congressman for land frauds in Oregon. I do not believe that it is in the public interest to protect criminals in any branch of the public service, and exactly as we have again and again during the past seven years prosecuted and convicted such criminals who were in the executive branch of the government so far as my belief we should give ample means to prosecute them if found in the legislative branch. But if this is not considered desirable a special exception could be made in the law prohibiting the use of the secret service force in investigating members of the congress. It would be far better to do this than to do what actually was done and strive to prevent or at least to hamper effective action against criminals by the executive branch of the government.

Postal Savings Banks.

I again review my recommendation for postal savings banks, for depositing savings with the security of the government behind them. The object is to encourage thrift and economy in the wage earner and person of moderate means. In fourteen states the deposits in savings banks as reported to the comptroller of the currency amount to \$5,500,215,402, or 98.4 per cent of the entire deposits, while in the remaining thirty-two states there are only \$10,308,543, or 1.6 per cent, showing conclusively that there are many localities in the United States where sufficient opportunity is not given to the people to deposit their savings. The result is that money is kept in hiding and unemployed. It is believed that in the aggregate vast sums of money would be brought into circulation through the instrumentality of the postal savings banks. While there are only 1,453 savings banks reporting to the comptroller, there are more than 61,000 postoffices, 40,000 of which are money order offices. Postal savings banks are now in operation in practically all the great civilized countries with the exception of the United States.

Parcel Post.

In my last annual message I commanded the postmaster general's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel post on rural routes would be to the mutual benefit of the farmer and the country storekeeper, and it is desirable that the routes, serving more than 15,000,000 people, should be utilized to the fullest practicable extent. An amendment was proposed in the senate at the last session at the suggestion of the postmaster general providing that for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of establishing a special local parcel post system on the rural routes throughout the United States the postmaster general be authorized and directed to experiment and report to the congress the results of such experiment by establishing a special local parcel post system on rural delivery routes not to exceed four counties in the United States for packages of fourth class matter originating on a rural route or at the distributing post office for delivery by rural carriers. It would seem only proper that such an experiment should be tried in order to demonstrate the practicability of the proposition, especially as the postmaster general estimates that the revenue derived from the operation of such a

system on all the rural routes would amount to many million dollars.

Education.

The share that the national government should take in the broad work of education has not received the attention and care it rightly deserves. The immediate responsibility for the support and improvement of our educational systems and institutions rests and should always rest with the people of the several states acting through their state and local governments, but the nation has an opportunity in educational work which must not be lost and a duty which should no longer be neglected.

The national bureau of education was established more than forty years ago. Its purpose is to collect and diffuse such information "as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country." This purpose in no way conflicts with the educational work of the states, but may be made of great advantage to the states by giving them the fullest, most accurate and hence the most helpful information and suggestion regarding the best educational systems. The nation, through its broader field of activities, has wider opportunity for obtaining information from all the states and from foreign countries, is able to do that which not even the richest states can do and with the distinct additional advantage that the information thus obtained is used for the immediate benefit of all our people.

With the limited means hitherto provided the bureau of education has rendered efficient service, but the congress has neglected to adequately supply the bureau with means to meet the educational growth of the country. The appropriations for the general work of the bureau, outside education in Alaska, for the year 1909 are but \$87,500, an amount less than they were ten years ago, and some of the important items in these appropriations are less than they were thirty years ago. It is an inexorable waste of public money to appropriate an amount which is so inadequate as to make it impossible properly to do the work authorized, and it is unfair to the great educational interests of the country to deprive them of the value of the results which can be obtained by proper appropriations.

I earnestly recommend that this unfortunate state of affairs as regards the national educational office be remedied by adequate appropriations. This recommendation is urged by the representatives of our common schools and great state universities and the leading educators, who all unite in requesting the congress upon this subject.

Census.

I strongly urge that the request of the director of the census in connection with the decennial work so soon to be begun be complied with and that the apportionments to the census force be placed under the civil service law, waiving the geographical requirements as requested by the director of the census. The supervisors and enumerators should not be appointed under the civil service law for the reasons given by the director. I command to the congress the careful consideration of the admirable report of the director of the census, and I trust that his recommendations will be adopted and immediate action thereon taken.

Redistribution of Bureaus.

It is highly advisable that there should be intelligent action on the part of the nation on the question of preserving the health of the country. Through the practical extermination in San Francisco of disease bearing rodents our country has thus far escaped the bubonic plague. This is but one of the many achievements of American health officers, and it shows what can be accomplished with a better organization than at present exists.

Public Health.

The dangers to public health from food adulteration and from many other sources, such as the menace to the physical, mental and moral development of children from child labor, should be met and overcome. There are numerous diseases which are now known to be preventable which are nevertheless not prevented. The recent international congress on tuberculosis has made us painfully aware of the inadequacy of American public health legislation. This nation cannot afford to lag behind in the worldwide battle now being waged by all civilized people with the microscopic foes of mankind, nor ought we longer to ignore the reproach that this government takes more pains to protect the lives of hogs and of cattle than of human beings. The first legislative step to be taken is that for the concentration of the proper bureaus into one of the existing departments, I therefore urgently recommend the passage of a bill which shall authorize a redistribution of the bureaus which shall best accomplish this end.

Government Printing Office.

I recommend that legislation be enacted placing under the jurisdiction of the department of commerce and labor the government printing office. At present this office is under the combined control, supervision and administrative direction of the president and of the joint committee on printing of the two houses of the congress. The advantage of having the 4,600 employees in this office and the expenditure of the \$1,761,377.57 appropriated therefor supervised by an executive department is obvious instead of the present combined supervision.

Soldiers' Homes.

All soldiers' homes should be placed under the complete jurisdiction and control of the war department.

Independent Bureaus and Commissions

require that all existing independent bureaus and commissions should be placed under the jurisdiction of appropriate executive departments. It is wise from every standpoint and results only in mischief to have any executive work done save by the purely executive bodies under the control of the president, and each such executive body should be under the immediate supervision of a cabinet minister.

Statehood.

I advocate the immediate admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states. This should be done at the present session of the congress. The people of the two territories have made it evident by their votes that they will not come in as one state. The only alternative is to admit them as two, and I trust that this will be done without delay.

Interstate Fisheries.

I call the attention of the congress to the importance of the problem of fisheries in the interstate waters. On the great lakes we are now, under the very wise treaty of April 11 of this year, endeavoring to come to an international agreement for the preservation and satisfactory use of the fisheries of these waters which cannot otherwise be achieved. Lake Erie, for example, has the richest fresh water fisheries in the world, but it is now controlled by the statutes of two nations, four states and one province, and in this province by different ordinances in different counties. All these political divisions work at cross purposes, and in no case can they achieve protection to the fisheries on the one hand and justice to the localities and individuals on the other. The case is similar in Puget sound.

But the problem is quite as pressing in the interstate waters of the United States. The salmon fisheries of the Columbia river are now but a fraction of what they were twenty-five years ago and what they would be now if the United States government had taken complete charge of them by intervening between Oregon and Washington. During these twenty-five years the fishermen of each state have naturally tried to take all they could get, and the two legislatures have never been able to agree on joint action of any kind adequate in degree for the promotion of the fisheries. At the moment the fishing on the Oregon side is practically closed, while there is no limit on the Washington side of any kind, and no one can tell what the courts will decide as to the very statutes under which this action and inaction result. Meanwhile very few salmon reach the spawning grounds, and probably four years hence the fisheries will amount to nothing, and this comes from a struggle between the associated or gill net fishermen on the one hand and the owners of the fishing wheels up the river. The fisheries of the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Potomac are also in a bad way. For this there is no remedy except for the United States to control and regulate the interstate fisheries as part of the business of interstate commerce. In this case the machinery for scientific investigation and for control already exists in the United States bureau of fisheries. In this as in similar problems the obvious and simple rule should be followed of having those matters which no particular state can manage taken in hand by the United States, problems which, in the eyes of conflicting state legislatures are absolutely unsolvable, are easily enough for the congress to control.

Fisheries and Fur Seals.

The federal statute regulating interstate traffic in game should be extended to include fish. New federal fish hatcheries should be established. The administration of the Alaskan fur seal service should be vested in the bureau of fisheries. I hope and believe that these steps mark the beginning of a course which will continue till the Philippines become fit to decide for themselves whether they desire to be an independent nation. But it is well for them, and well also for those Americans who during the past decade have done so much damage to the Philippines by agitation for an immediate independence for which they were totally unfit; to remember that self government depends and must depend upon the Filipinos themselves. All we can do is to give them the opportunity to develop the capacity for self government. If we had followed the advice of the foolish dreamers who wished us at any time during the last ten years to turn the Filipino people adrift we should have shirked the plainest possible duty and have inflicted a lasting wrong upon the Filipino people. We have acted in exactly the opposite spirit. We have given the Filipinos constitutional government, a government based upon justice, and we have shown that we have governed them for their good and not for our aggrandizement.

Foreign Affairs.

This nation's foreign policy is based on the theory that right must be done between nations precisely as between individuals, and in our actions for the last ten years we have, in this matter proved our faith by our deeds. We have behaved and are behaving toward other nations as in private life an honorable man would behave toward his fellows.

Latin American Republics.

The commercial and material progress of the twenty Latin American republics is worthy of the careful attention of the congress. No other section of the world has shown a greater proportionate development of its foreign trade during the last ten years, and none other has more special claims on the interest of the United States. It offers today probably larger opportunities for the legitimate expansion of our commerce than any other group of countries. These countries will want our products in greatly increased quantities, and we shall correspondingly need them. The international bureau of the American republics is doing a useful work in making these nations and their resources better known to us and in acquainting them not only with us as a people and with our purposes toward them, but with what we have to exchange for their goods. It is an international institution supported by all the governments of the two Americas.

Panama Canal.

The work on the Panama canal is being done with a speed, efficiency and entire devotion to duty which make it a model for all work of the kind. No task of such magnitude has ever before been undertaken by any nation, and no task of the kind has ever been better performed. The men in the isthmus, from Colonel Goethals and his fellow commissioners through the entire list of employees who are faithfully doing their duty, have won their right to the ungrudging respect and gratitude of the American people.

Ocean Mail Lines.

I again recommend the extension of the ocean mail act of 1891 so that sat-

isfactory American ocean mail lines to South America, Asia, the Philippines and Australasia may be established. The creation of such steamship lines should be the natural corollary of the voyage of the battle fleet. It should precede the opening of the Panama canal. Even under favorable conditions several years must elapse before such lines can be put into operation. Accordingly I urge that the congress act promptly where foresight already shows that action sooner or later will be inevitable.

Hawaii.

I call particular attention to the territory of Hawaii. The importance of those islands is apparent, and the need of improving their condition and developing their resources is urgent. In recent years industrial conditions upon the islands have radically changed.

The importation of cool labor has practically ceased, and there is now developing such a diversity in agricultural products as to make possible a change in the land conditions of the territory so that an opportunity may be given to the small landowner similar to that on the mainland. To aid these changes the national government must provide the necessary harbor improvements on each island so that the agricultural products can be carried to the markets of the world. The coastwise shipping laws should be amended to meet the special needs of the islands, and the alien contract labor law should be so modified in its application to Hawaii as to enable American and European labor to be brought thither.

Japanese Exposition.

The Japanese government has postponed until 1917 the date of the great international exposition, the action being taken so as to insure ample time in which to prepare to make the exposition all that it should be. The American commissioners have visited Japan, and the postponement will merely give another opportunity for America to be represented at the exposition. Not since the first international exposition has there been one of greater importance than this will be, marking as it does the fiftieth anniversary of the ascension to the throne of the emperor of Japan. The extraordinary leap to a foremost place among the nations of the world made by Japan during this half century is something unparalleled in all previous history. This exposition will fully commemorate and signalize the giant progress that has been achieved. It is the first exposition of its kind that has ever been held in Asia. The United States because of the ancient friendship between the two peoples, because each of us fronts on the Pacific and because of the growing commercial relations between this country and Asia, takes a peculiar interest in seeing the exposition made a success in every way.

I take this opportunity publicly to state my appreciation of the way in which in Japan, in Australia, in New Zealand and in all the states of South America the battle fleet has been received on its practice voyage around the world. The American government cannot too strongly express its appreciation of the abounding and generous hospitality shown our ships in every port they visited.

The Army.

As regards the army, I call attention to the fact that, while our junior officers and enlisted men stand very high, the present system of promotion by seniority results in bringing into the higher grades many men of mediocre capacity who have but a short time to serve. No man should regard it as his vested right to rise to the highest rank in the army any more than in any other profession. It is a curious and by no means creditable fact that there should be so often a failure on the part of the public and its representatives to understand the great need from the standpoint of the service and the nation of refusing to promote respectable elderly incompetents. The higher places should be given to the most deserving men without regard to seniority. At least seniority should be treated as only one consideration. In the stress of modern industrial competition no business firm could succeed if those responsible for its management were chosen simply on the ground that they were the oldest people in its employment. Yet this is the course advocated as regards the army and required by law for all grades except those of general officer. As a matter of fact, all of the best officers in the highest ranks of the army are those who have attained their present position wholly or in part by a process of selection.

The scope of retiring boards should be extended so that they could consider general fitness to command any cause in order to secure a far more rigid enforcement than at present in the elimination of officers for medical, physical or temperamental disabilities. But this plan is recommended only if the congress does not see fit to provide what in my judgment is far better—that is, for selection in promotion and for elimination for age. Officers who fail to attain a certain rank by a certain age should be retired. For instance, if a man should not attain field rank by the time he is forty-five he should be placed on the retired list. General officers should be selected as at present, and one-third of the other promotions should be made by selection, the selection to be made by the president or the secretary of war from a list of at least two candidates proposed for each vacancy by a board of officers from the arm of the service from which the promotion is to be made. A bill is now before the congress having for its object to secure the promotion of officers to various grades at reasonable ages through a process of selection, by boards of officers, of the least efficient for retirement, the selection to be made by the president or the secretary of war from a list of at least two candidates proposed for each vacancy by a board of officers from the arm of the service from which the promotion is to be made. A bill is now before the congress having for its object to secure the promotion of officers to various grades at reasonable ages through a process of selection, by boards of officers, of the least efficient for retirement, the selection to be made by the president or the secretary of war from a list of at least two candidates proposed for each vacancy by a board of officers from the arm of the service from which the promotion is to be made.

At the present time, as during the past ten years, the inexorable logic of facts shows that this government must be supplied by us and not by them. We must be wise and generous. We

must help the Philippines to decide for themselves whether it is well for them to become independent or to continue under the protection of a strong and disinterested power, able to guarantee to the islands order at home and protection from foreign invasion. But no one can prophesy the exact date when it will be wise to consider independence as a fixed and definite policy. It would be worse than folly to try to set down such a date in advance, for it must depend upon the way in which the Philippine people themselves develop the power of self mastery.

Porto Rico.

I again recommend that American citizenship be conferred upon the people of Porto Rico.

Cuba.

In Cuba our occupancy will cease in about two months' time. The Cubans have orderly manner elected their own governmental authorities, and the island will be turned over to them. Our occupation on this occasion has lasted a little over two years, and Cuba has thriven and prospered under it. Our earnest hope and one desire is to perfect its efficiency. It should be assisted in its instruction and otherwise aided more liberally than heretofore. The continuous services of many well trained regular officers will be essential in this connection. Such officers must be specially trained at service schools best to qualify them as instructors of the national guard. But the detailing of officers for training at the service schools and for duty with the national guard entails detaching them from their regiments which are already greatly depleted by detachment of officers for assignment to duties prescribed by acts of the congress.

National Guard.

Now that the organized militia, the national guard, has been incorporated with the army as a part of the national forces it behoves the government to do every reasonable thing in its power to perfect its efficiency. It should be assisted in its instruction and otherwise aided more liberally than heretofore. The continuous services of many well trained regular officers will be essential in this connection. Such officers must be specially trained at service schools best to qualify them as instructors of the national guard. But the detailing of officers for training at the service schools and for duty with the national guard entails detaching them from their regiments which are already greatly depleted by detachment of officers for assignment to duties prescribed by acts of the congress.

A bill is now pending before the congress creating a number of extra officers in the army, which, if passed, as it ought to be, will enable more officers to be trained as instructors of national guard and assigned to that duty. In case of war it will be of the utmost importance to have a large number of trained officers to use for turning raw levies into good troops. There should be legislation to provide a complete plan for organizing the great body of volunteers belonging to the regular army and national guard when war has come. Congressional assistance should be given those who are endeavoring to promote rifle practice, so that our men, in the service or out of them, may know how to use the rifle. While teams representing the United States won the rifle and revolver championships of the world against all comers in England this year, it is unfortunately true that the great body of our citizens shoot less and less as time goes on.

To meet this we should encourage rifle practice among schoolboys and indeed among all classes, as well as in the military services, by every means in our power. Thus, and not otherwise, may we be able to assist in preserving the peace of the world. It is to hold our own against the strong nations of the earth, our voice for peace will carry to the ends of the earth. Unprepared and therefore unfit, we must sit dumb and helpless to defend ourselves, protect others or preserve peace. The first step in the direction of preparation to avert war if possible and to be fit for war if it should come—is to teach our men to shoot.

The Navy.

I approve the recommendations of the general board for the increase of the navy, calling especial attention to the need of additional destroyers and colliers and, above all, of the four battleships. It is desirable to complete as soon as possible a squadron of eight battleships of the best existing type. The North Dakota, Delaware, Florida and Utah will form the first division of this squadron. The four vessels proposed will form the second division. It will be an improvement on the first, the ships being of the heavy, single caliber, all big gun type. All the vessels should have the same tactical qualities—that is, speed and turning circle—and as near as possible these tactical qualities should be the same as in the four vessels before named now being built.

I most earnestly recommend that the general board be by law turned into a general staff. There is literally no excuse whatever for continuing the present bureau organization of the navy. The navy should be treated as a purely military

TUESDAY EVENING

THE LOWELL SUN

DECEMBER 8 1908

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON

SOUTHERN DIV.		WESTERN DIV.	
To Boston.	From Boston.	To Boston.	From Boston.
11.45 Arr. 6.50	Arr. 11.45	Arr. 6.50	Arr. 11.45
11.37 7.41	7.48 8.65	8.04 8.85	8.28 10.55
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7.37 8.00	11.50 11.54	11.45 12.05	12.35
7.34 8.05	12.00 12.05	11.45 12.05	12.35
8.05 9.40	1.00 1.52	7.00 8.00	8.35 9.45
8.05 9.40	2.00 2.62	9.35 10.25	10.25 10.55
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Fair and somewhat colder tonight
Wednesday late, light to moderate
west to southwest winds. Minimum
temperature tonight 22 to 26.

ESTABLISHED 1878

THE LOWELL SUN

6 O'CLOCK
PRICE ONE CENT

NIGHT EDITION

A STRANGE CASE

Mother Dying in East Boston, Daughter Dying in Lowell

With her sister, Mrs. Catherine Hayes, lying at the point of death in her house, Mrs. Thomas Kinsella dared not show the telegram to her or tell her its contents. She could not leave East Boston to come to Lowell as she is alone in caring for Mrs. Hayes.

Mrs. Kinsella said last night she had no doubt that for similar reasons the daughter was kept in ignorance of her mother's condition.

AMERICAN TROOPS

Will Not be Out of Cuba Until Next April

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A change has taken place in the plans of the administration in connection with the withdrawal of American troops from Cuba.

Instead of the movement terminating January 28, when the new president is to be inaugurated as heretofore announced by Secretary Wright, the withdrawal will be more gradual and according to the present program will run into April. The change was announced after the cabinet meeting today. American troops will be available for service in the island during the transition from the provisional to the regular government and for a reasonable time subsequent thereto so that if disorders arise they will be on hand for duty. This change, it is said, is entirely agreeable to the Cuban authorities who are coming into office. The first of the troops will sail from the island January 1.

\$1,500,000 IS MISSING

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—It was learned today that since the Fidelity Funding Co. went into the hands of receivers with many creditors among Catholic institutions of various states to whom it owes \$3,500,000 to \$4,500,000, P. J. Kieran, the president, has been trying to induce William Nelson Cromwell of this city to straighten out the affairs of the company. It was stated that Mr. Kieran has asked many of the

creditors to give Mr. Cromwell the power of attorney to act for them in rehabilitating the concern. Mr. Cromwell said he had been asked by some Catholic clergymen to act as reorganizer but has not yet consented.

Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., the receiver of the Fidelity Funding Co., said today:

"There is a discrepancy of about \$1,500,000 as shown on the books of the company remaining in the offices."

FUNERALS

SALMON.—The funeral of the late Miss Josephine M. Salmon, an old and highly esteemed resident of ward seven, took place this afternoon from her late home, 158 School street, and was largely attended. The deceased was a kindly, charitable character and was well beloved by all who knew her. She is survived by two brothers, Edward of the Lowell hosptial, and George E. Salmon. She was for many years a faithful and devoted member of the First Universalist church, and the funeral services were conducted by Rev. C. E. Fisher of that church, who paid a tender tribute to the beautiful character and exemplary life of the deceased. The casket was surrounded with floral tributes from loving friends. The burial was private. The members of the Homeopathic club, of which the deceased was a popular member, attended the funeral services in a body. The floral offerings were as follows: Wreath on base, the office and over-seas of the Lowell hosptial; cross and crown, employee of musing room of the Lowell Hosptial; wreath of galax leaves with carnations and chrysanthemums and spray of carnations, the Home Study club; wreath of white carnations; the Lowell Veteran Firemen's association; spray of pinks, Geo. Salmon and family; pillow, Mrs. Nathan Bishop; spray of white chrysanthemums, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Conaton; spray of white carnations, Miss A. Boynton; spray pine carnations, Mrs. C. E. Stevens; spray of pinks, Mrs. M. E. Haraden; spray of pink and white carnations, E. R. Marshall, F. A. Hayen and N. Y. Hayen; wreath, the Wainwright family; spray carnations and violets, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Ham; spray of red carnations, Wilbur and Philip Richardson; spray of pinks, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Chase; spray of white roses, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Taylor; spray of pinks, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hurley.

CALNIN.—Thomas Calnin, an old and respected member of the Immaculate Conception church died yesterday at his home, 230 High street. He leaves to mourn his loss, a wife, Nellie, seven children, Miss Katie Calnin, Mrs. Thomas Dowd, Susan E. Calnin, Francis P. Calnin, George M. Calnin and William J. Calnin and six brothers, Martin, of Boston; Patrick of New York, and four in Ireland. He is also survived by four sisters, Mrs. Susan Barrett, Miss Annie Calnin and two sisters in Ireland. The funeral will take place tomorrow at 8 o'clock from the house in High street. High mass of requiem at the Immaculate Conception church at 9 o'clock.

(Mr. Carter is one of the leading and best known as well as one of the oldest druggists in Massachusetts.)

Lowell Gas Light Co., Lowell, Mass.

Gentlemen—I am using Lowell Coke at 49 Branch street and for the third winter. I heat with stoves.

AMBROSE DESLANDER, Lowell Gas Light Co., Lowell, Mass.

Gentlemen—I find Coke very useful as a mixer with coal used in my furnace.

ARTHUR E. RHODES, (Mr. Rhodes is the well known Hair Dresser.)

The Fight Is On

Every moment of your life, when you are at home or abroad, awake or asleep—

Between the poison germs that are in air, food and water,—everywhere in fact,—and the billions of your invisible friends, the little soldier-corpseless in your blood.

If these little soldiers are kept strong and healthy by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, you need have no fear of disease. Begin using it at once if you are at all under the weather, or have troubles of the blood, stomach, liver and kidneys. Get it of your druggist.

FUNERAL NOTICES

McINANEY.—The funeral of Ann McInane will take place tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock, from the home of the deceased, 11 Middlesex park. Funeral services at 9 o'clock. Funeral in charge of Undertaker Peter H. Savage.

ELECTION RETURNS TONIGHT

The Sun will announce the election returns tonight. Come down to Merrimack square and learn the results as thrown on The Sun's screen.

A STARTLING CHARGE

That Roosevelt Paid \$40,000,000 For \$12,000,000 Canal

Claim That President Had a Hand in Consummating the Panama Revolution — Senor Duque Says That Generals Were Bought Up — New York World Says President Misstated Facts in His Attack on Editor Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The New York World, to which Delavan Smith, editor of the Indianapolis News, referred to his reply to President Roosevelt's attack on him as the author of the articles appeared in his paper and called forth the president's letter, says today:

"In view of President Roosevelt's deliberate mis-statements of fact in his scandalous personal attack upon Mr. Delavan Smith, editor of the Indianapolis

News, the World calls upon congress to make immediately a full and impartial investigation of the entire Panama canal scandal.

"The investigation of 1905 by the Senate committee of the inter-oceanic canals was blocked by the refusal of William Nelson Cromwell to answer the most pertinent questions of Senator Morgan of Alabama. Since then nothing has been done because after Senator Morgan's death there was no

Continued to page two

police circles

No Arrests for Drunkenness Today

There is nothing doing," was the answer that Lieut. John Freeman gave the representative of The Sun this afternoon when the latter inquired what was going on in police circles. "There has not been one arrest since court this morning," continued the man in charge.

It might be said that this is the first city election day for several years that there has been no signs of drunkenness.

DEATHS

McNAMARA.—Catherine McNamara, aged 67 years, died this morning at her home, 159 Broadway. The deceased was an old resident of St. Patrick's parish and is survived by her husband, Jeremiah, two sons, Jeremiah and John T. McNamara, and one brother, John Kelly.

J. LYONS.—John Lyons, a well-known resident of St. Patrick's parish, died suddenly, this noon, at his home, 121 Crawford street. He is survived by two sons, Patrick of this city, and John J. Lyons, the latter formerly of the Academy of Music Stock Co., now of Glen Falls, N. Y. He also leaves one brother, James Lyons, and one sister, Mrs. Julia McCarthy.

STOCK MARKET

Today's Quotations on Active Stocks

The following are the closing quotations of today's stock market for active stocks:

Furnished by F. W. Mills, Hildreth Bldg.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Athchison 9814

Am. Beet Sugar 212

Am. Colton Oil 433

Am. Car Foundry 461

Amalgamated 8375

Am. Sugar 122

Am. Steel and Ref. Co. 904

Am. Locomotive 554

Anaconda 498

Am. Ice Co. 258

Brooklyn Rapid Transit 553

Baltimore & Ohio 1082

Chesapeake & Ohio 533

Chicago & G. Western 112

Colorado Fuel and Iron 497

Distillers' Securities 353

Eric I. 493

Gr. Northern Ryd. 1433

Louisville & Nashville 123

Canadian Pac. 14712

Int. Steam Pump 313

Erle 353

Mexican Central 1715

Missouri, Kansas & T. 388

Missouri, Kansas & T. Ryd. 713

Northern Pacific 663

New York Central 14212

National Lead 11753

Norfolk 221

Ont. & Western 84

Pan 1293

Pressed Steel Car 38

Reading 39

Railway Steel Spring 14073

Rock Island 42

Southern Ryd. 81

Southern Railway Ryd. 257

U. S. Steel Ryd. 6914

Union Pac. 11254

Utah Copper 15

Southern Pac. 11919

Tenn Copper 432

U. S. Steel 53

U. S. Rubber 10514

Peoples Gas 65

W. C. T. 65

Westinghouse 21

was entirely uncovered. It looked as if the republican city committee had an absence of funds for this purpose.

Oldest Voter in Lowell

One of the early voters in precinct 1 of ward seven was Jonathan Johnson, 90 years of age, and probably the oldest man in Lowell to poll today. Mr. Johnson asked for assistance for the first time in his life as his sight is failing him and he couldn't read the names on the ballot in the dimly lighted booth. Mr. Johnson was prominent in politics years ago and was in the state senate in the early '20s.

Precinct 1 of ward eight showed 300 votes out of a total registration of 500 before 11 o'clock. During the morning hours the entrance to this booth was guarded by Roy Mr. Craig and Mr. Albert W. David, formerly chairman of the republican city committee, who continually told each other that it was an easy thing for Brown. Precinct 2 of ward eight had 305 votes out of 613 cast at 11 o'clock. The general sentiment was that the vote today will exceed that cast in the recent state election by a substantial margin.

At every precinct the report was "no excitement" for both parties had finally settled down to serious business.

During the noon hour the vote came out strongly in the democratic wards and from that time on sentiment appeared to change and whereas Brown money at odds had gone begging last night, in the early afternoon the Casey men were betting even and there was no further talk of odds. Numerous small bets were made during the afternoon at even money.

POLICE CIRCLES

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LATEST SHOT BY BURGLAR

Tragic Death of Prominent St. Louis Man

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—Francis D. Hirschberg, a personal friend of Archbishop Glennon, also well known in club and business circles and as a director of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, was shot and killed at his home, 3618 Lindell boulevard, early today. Whether his death was the result of murder or suicide, has not been determined.

Members of the family aver that he was shot by a burglar. Police, however, say that there was no evidence of intruders in the Hirschberg home.

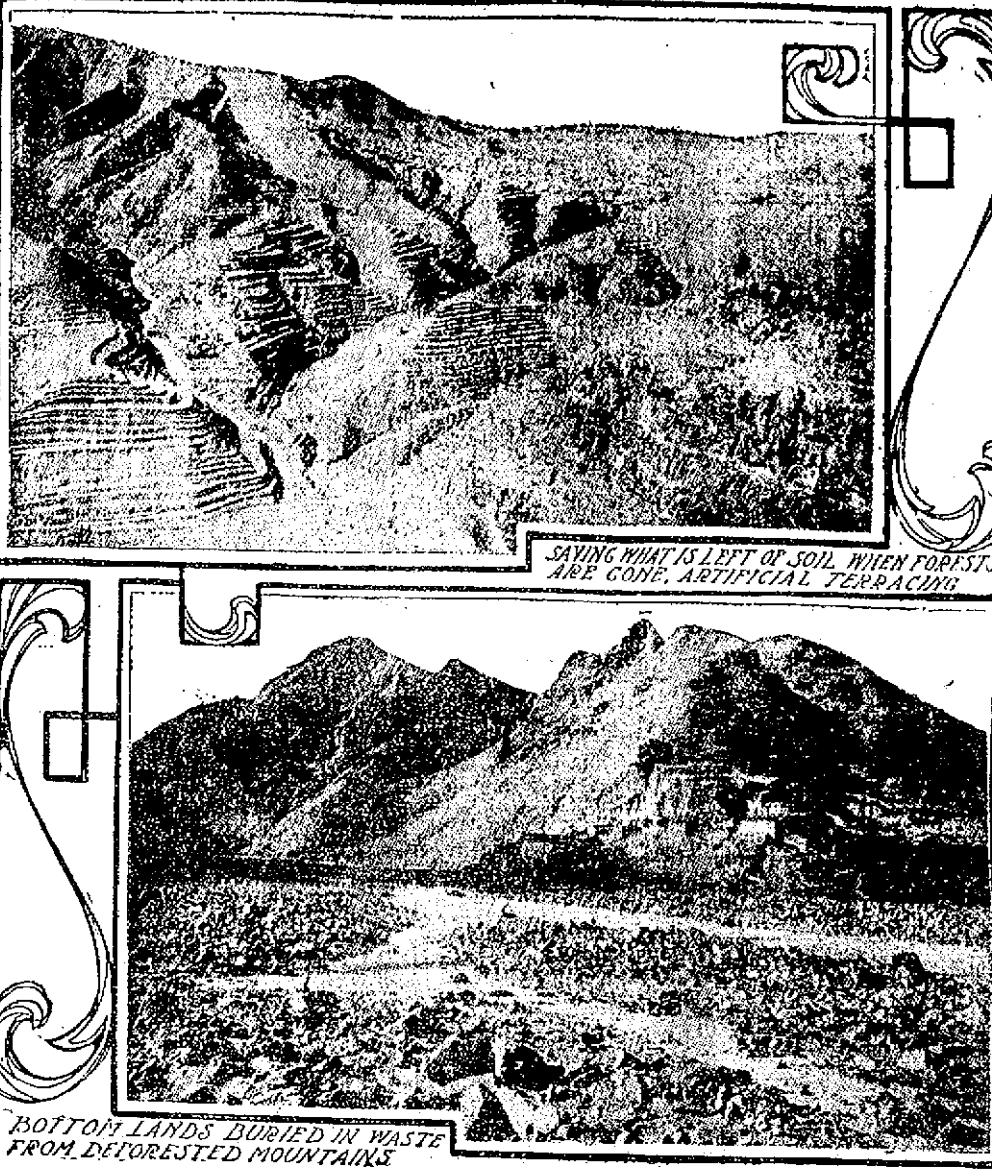
A trail of blood stains on the stairway leading from the reception hall on the first floor, indicate that Hirschberg was shot at the foot of the stairs and then turned and walked back to his bedroom on the second floor. From there he crossed a hallway and passed through his wife's room to the bathroom. He returned and staggered into his wife's room. Mrs. Hirschberg says she awoke just in time to see him sink to the floor unconscious.

Mrs. Hirschberg had her husband carried to his bedroom.

Mr. Hirschberg died soon afterward without making a statement as to how he was shot. As far as the police can learn no member of the household was on the lower floor at the time of the shooting. Mrs. Hirschberg is deaf and

therefore she did not hear the report of the revolver. It was largely through the instrumentality of Mr. Hirschberg that the site for the archiepiscopal residence adjoining the Hirschberg home was purchased. He was Archibishop's Glennon's closest personal friend among the laity.

A descendant of the Chauvin, Papin and Choteau families and having for wife a daughter of the late Gen. Forest, the social position of Mr. Hirschberg was high. He was the son of Mme. Hirschberg, who before her marriage was Miss Lucy Chauvin, a member of one of the oldest and most exclusive French families in the city. Mrs. Hirschberg is a sister of Lady Noblesworth, wife of an English peer. There are no children. He was 51 years of age and for many years had been a leader in the insurance business. He was the first to introduce in America the system of insuring employers against accidents to their workmen. He was one of the organizers of the St. Louis Underwriters association, which later was succeeded by the present organization the Fire Prevention Bureau of St. Louis. He was chairman of the committee that had charge of the entertainment of all the distinguished guests who came to St. Louis at the time of the world's fair,



TOOK LADY'S WATCH

Alfred Coutu Fined \$25 in Police Court

Alfred Coutu, who will be 20 years old tomorrow, was arraigned before Judge Hadley in police court this morning on a complaint charging him with the larceny of a gold watch valued at \$50, the property of Miss Nelle M. Jennison, a client at the office of the Lowell Gas Light Co. in Shattuck street. Coutu entered a plea of not guilty, but his past record, which has not been the best, figures in the case, and he was fined \$25 to be paid in five days or spend the next four months in jail.

Miss Jennison, the complainant, testified that she is employed at the office of the Lowell Gas Light Co. and that yesterday she had occasion to leave the office. While in Middle street, just outside the gas office, her watch dropped out of her belt and fell to the sidewalk, though she was not aware of the fact that she had dropped her time-piece until several passersby informed her that a young man had picked it up and ran away with it.

She saw two employees of the company chasing a young man and later Coutu was brought back to the office and acknowledged that he had a watch and after she described the watch he turned it over to her.

Thomas Proctor testified to seeing something drop from Miss Jennison's belt and roll on the sidewalk, but he was not aware at the time what it was. Witness saw Coutu pick the watch up and run away, and he and Henry Spencer, another employee of the

gas company, gave chase and caught Coutu in an alley off Dutton street.

Coutu said that he saw the watch on the sidewalk, but did not see anyone drop it. He testified that it was his intention to advertise the watch in the newspapers, but he failed to explain to the satisfaction of the court why he ran away immediately after picking up the watch.

Deputy Welch informed the court that Coutu had been before the court on several other occasions for breaking and entering and larceny and after making a brief resume of the case imposed a fine of \$25 to be paid within five days or four months in jail.

Sardis and Camille Narup and Adiel Nine pleaded guilty to a complaint charging them with assault with a knife on Bon Conduit, Steve Linn and Stanislaw Kertlans, but a settlement was made and the case was placed on file.

Albert Beaulieu, who was in court Saturday charged with fraudulently concealing personal property, namely, a watch valued at \$24, the property of Ralph Wheeler, was in court today for sentence and was ordered to pay a fine of \$20 or go to jail.

There were but five men arrested for drunkenness yesterday and four of that number were released.

Francis A. Carroll said he lived in Richmond, Vt., and had never before been arrested. He said if given a chance he would like for the green slate, and he was given the chance.

BISHOP DOANE FINED \$10,000

Calls U. S. Worst Coun- try for Race Suicide Two Years

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Bishop William C. Doane, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Albany, presented yesterday to the Federal council here the official report of his committee, in which he asserted that the decline in the birth rate in the United States is greater than in any other country.

"Many cases have been alleged for this decline," he says, "but it is admitted beyond all power of dispute that it is largely due to the loss of the sense of responsibility to God, resulting in deliberate avoidance of child-bearing. Another danger is easy divorce, tearing up the roots and pulling away the foundations of the family and family life. Differ as we may about the ground on which divorce may be allowed, there is a consensus of opinion in all the churches that divorce is a menace to society and threatens ruin to the home."

Bishop Doane is chairman of the Federal Council's committee on family life, and has been actively identified with the movement to bring about uniformity of divorce laws in this country.

Because President-elect Taft declared a recent banquet that it was thereafter "empty glasses" for him, he was enthusiastically endorsed by the council. Speaker John Chapman came for a corresponding amount of澎湃ing because he has never sold anything of the kind.

WANTAGE OF 7 BISOMES and many more at cor. Fay and Gardner st. Readable. Inquire cor. Fay and Gardner st. Worcester.

WANTED to work in a variety store. Inquire 423 Central st. Newbury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Fred A. Hyde of San Francisco, recently convicted of conspiracy to defraud the United States of large tracts of land in Oregon and Washington, was today sentenced in the district criminal court to pay a fine of \$10,000 and to serve two years in the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., the maximum penalty under the law. Joose H. Schneider of Tucson, Ariz., an employee of Hyde and convicted with him, was fined \$1000 and sentenced to one year and two months in the penitentiary. Both noted appeals to the district court of appeals. Hyde was released on \$20,000 bail and Schneider on \$10,000. The prosecution of Hyde and Schneider together with John A. Benson and Henry P. Dimond, who were acquitted, followed the investigation of alleged wholesale irregularities in public land deals in the west, cost the government \$10,000 and the trial occupied three months.

THE PRESIDENT SENT NUMBER OF APPOINTMENTS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The president today sent to the Senate a list of appointments for 100 vacancies of the service practically all of which were appointments made during the recess of congress. They include the nomination of Secretaries Wright and Newbury.

PICTURES PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SENT TO CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Roosevelt in his message to congress again calls attention to the vital importance of protecting the forests. The upper illustration shows how the Chinese in the province of Shantung are trying to save the soil on the sides of denuded mountains by a system of terraces. The lower photograph shows how the bottom lands in this same province are buried in rock and sand

from the mountains. In 1723 this district was a fertile agricultural section, but the removal of the timber from the mountain sides has dried up the streams, springs and wells, covered the scanty soil that the floods left with a layer of rock and sand and transformed a vast area into a desert.

by an American forest expert, and two of them are reproduced herewith. The upper illustration shows how the Chinese in the province of Shantung are trying to save the soil on the sides of denuded mountains by a system of terraces. These photographs were taken in northern China

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from

6 O'CLOCK AN INSANE MAN

Killed His Two Children and Ran Wild Through Wakefield

WAKEFIELD, Dec. 8.—Becoming suddenly and violently insane today, Hiram L. Badger, a resident of this town killed his two daughters, Florence, aged 15, and Catherine, aged 7, and then ran amuck down the chief thoroughfare of the town shooting at persons he met on the street and firing into the windows of the stores that he passed. Fortunately only one person was injured by Badger during his mad rush down Main street. Fred Wheeler, a grocer's clerk, receiving a painful but not serious bullet wound in the leg. Badger was pursued by a crowd of townspeople who finally captured him and turned him over to the police. He was locked up in the police station where he spent his time in screaming and railing in his cell.

At first it was thought that Badger's wife had been killed but later it developed that the victims of his frenzy were his two daughters. Their faces were unrecognizable, having been beaten terribly with a club. Both girls were in bed when their father attacked them. After pounding their heads in their father cut their throats. As the children had their night clothes on it is believed they were killed early this morning. It was not before 11 o'clock however that Badger appeared in the street for his wild run through the town. Badger's wife was not at home when the children were killed and her whereabouts were unknown either to the neighbors or to the police. From the nature of Badger's ravings at the police station the officers were of the opinion that his sudden madness was due primarily to jealousy and it was related that a few days ago jealousy is alleged to have impelled him to assault a man on an elevated train in Boston.

His Wild Run
Badger and his family lived in a house in the rear of 365 Main street in the center of the town. Shortly before 11 a.m. Badger rushed out into Main street, waving a revolver in his hand and screaming wildly. He fired at several persons he saw on the street and the objects of his wrath quickly hurried to places of safety.

Badger then turned down Main street. As he passed the grocery store of George Eaton he fired a shot through the window, the bullet wounding Fred Wheeler, a clerk, in the leg. Badger fired a second shot through the window and then ran further down the street. As fast as his revolver became emptied he reloaded it. After leaving Eaton's grocery store he stopped in front of Mitchell's restaurant and sent a bullet through the window. He next fired two shots through the windows of the jewelry store of George Lucas, one of the bullets barely missing Mr. Lucas, who was in the front part of the store. Badger's next stop was in front of the drug store of Stephen Ryder. He here fired a shot at Fred Gould, a clerk, but the bullet missed. Several shots were then fired through the window of William Acorn's provision store. Several persons who were in the store at the time were thrown into a state of panic but no one was hit.

The last shots, two in number, were fired through the window of the millinery store of Miss Gatty. In the front window is a dressmaker's model, draped and with a hat on the head. Badger evidently mistook this object for a person, for he fired two shots at it and then hurried his revolver through the window.

Badger was then without a weapon but he kept on down Main street, screaming as he went. A crowd of men soon began a pursuit and the frenzied man was finally captured by Herbert Mitchell and Frank Hackett who held him until Chief of Police Brockbank and Patrolman McFadden arrived.

After Badger had been placed in a cell the police at once started for his home to see if any violence had been committed there. As they entered one of the sleeping rooms they found the walls covered with blood and two bodies were in the bed. Because of the horrible way in which the heads had been beaten in it was at first supposed that one victim was Badger's wife, but a closer investigation showed that it was the elder daughter, Florence, aged 15. The other victim was the other daughter, Catherine, aged 7.

A search for Mrs. Badger was then begun, but she could not be found, and it was learned afterwards that she was away on a visit. Her whereabouts, however, were not known.

Badger's son, Leslie, aged 18, a cadet on the Massachusetts nautical training ship Enterprise, was notified of what had happened and he reached Wakefield soon after.

Badger is about 40 years of age and is a native of this town. He is a laborer and gardener and works for several persons about town. While his insanity developed suddenly, it was said today that he has been acting peculiarly of late. Mrs. Badger is also a native of Wakefield.

TAFT TO LEAD RED CROSS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—At the opening session of the annual meeting of the National Red Cross society today it was announced that President-elect Taft had consented to be candidate for president of the society if the members desired him to hold the office. The morning session was devoted to reading reports from branches from the various states and insular possessions and reports on the sale of Christmas stamps, the proceeds of which are to be used by the society in its fight against tuberculosis. A discussion took place on a revision of the by-laws so as to provide for a vice president and national director as officers; two new classes of members to be known as honorary and institutional members and for the application of certain funds of the society.

FOUND NOT GUILTY

Samuel Gordon Was Charged With Breaking and Entering

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Samuel Gordon, who was indicted on the charge of breaking and entering the jewelry store of Fleischmann Bros. in Green street on Christmas day, 1907, was acquitted by a jury in the superior court today. He had been on trial for three days and the defense introduced affidavits to the effect that Gordon was in San Francisco under the care of a physician at the time of the burglary. The store was entered by two men who had open the safe and escaped with \$500 in cash and some notes and jewelry. Gordon and another man were later arrested in San Francisco, the second man dying in jail in that city before requisition papers arrived.

COACH DRIVERS DECIDED TO GO OUT ON STRIKE IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The Liberty Dawn association of Coach Drivers decided yesterday morning after an all night meeting in favor of a strike to enforce a trade agreement with the Liberty Stable Keepers' association, the agreement to include the chauffeurs who may be employed by the members of the Liberty Stable Keepers, as well as the horse drivers.

Edwin Gould, chairman of the New York District Council of the United Teamsters of America, to which the Liberty Dawn association belongs, would not say when the strike would begin. Another attempt would be made, he said, to see the representatives of the Liberty Stable Keepers' association before the strike went into effect. Like the strike of the chauffeurs who may be employed by the

THE ATT'Y-GEN'L

Makes Ruling on Compound Whiskey

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Compound whiskey to be labeled as such must consist of at least one-third of pure enough whiskey. This is the ruling made yesterday by Attorney-General Bonaparte and promulgated by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson as a pure food decision.

Some time ago Secretary Wilson requested the attorney-general to advise him how much whiskey there must be in a mixture of whiskey and neutral spirits to fairly entitle this mixture to be called a "compound" or "compounded" whiskey." The reply of the attorney-general defining the proportions of whiskey in a mixture to entitle it to be labeled as a compound is as follows:

"I have very carefully examined the evidence on this subject submitted by your department and after full consideration of such evidence have reached the conclusion that until better informed in the premises from the action of the congress or of the courts this department will not advise a prosecution on the ground of violation of the law in using any of the three labels suggested or any substantial equivalent thereto when the amount of whiskey in the mixture equals or exceeds one-third in volume of the spirituous content, that is, to say, in the case you mention one-third of the whiskey and neutral spirits combined."

The labels suggested by the secretary were "compound," "compounded" and "whiskey, a compound of pure grain distillates."

ENGINEER DEAD

BUT FIREMAN MANAGED TO STOP ENGINE

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 8.—The Oriental Limited, the crack train on the Great Northern, came into the city limits of Minneapolis late yesterday afternoon with a dead engineer at the throttle.

Past speed warning signs, gates and semaphores the train rushed while passengers began to don their fur coats and wraps, all unconscious of their danger.

Half a mile outside the station the fireman, alarmed at the tremendous speed the train was keeping up, spoke to the engineer. Then he turned and saw the man's face covered with blood. He leaped across the cab, hauled back the throttle, threw on the airbrakes and brought the train to a standstill.

George F. Irvin, the engineer, is supposed to have put his head out of the cab about two miles outside the city limits and to have been struck by some obstruction. His skull was fractured. He was 35 years old.

DEVERE SUED

"BIG BILL" ACCUSED OF BEING A WELCHER

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—"So they call me a welcher, do they?" exclaimed "Big Bill" Devery, ex-chief of police, last night, when asked about a lawsuit in which he is charged with breaking a contract to buy a \$37,750 house. "Well, just go and tell those gents that Bill Devery is a man of his word, but he's no easy mark for anyone. He has been up against too many games to be caught at this hour of the evening."

Henry L. Wolff, who brings the suit, said: "Devery made a contract with me to buy a house, and to bind the agreement paid me a deposit of \$100. He can't get out of it."

Both plaintiff and defendant in the case, which is likely to draw a crowd before Judge Dowling when it comes up for trial today, live in West End avenue, in homes quite near each other—Mr. Devery at No. 574; Mr. Wolff at No. 585. All the trouble arose over a house around the corner, No. 324 West Eighty-eighth street.

FOUND DEAD

COUPLE WERE SUSPECTED OF MURDER

TRINIDAD, Colo., Dec. 8.—Maggie Garcia, 18 years of age, and Francis Martinez, who was suspected of having murdered four members of the Garcia family last week, were found dead yesterday twenty miles west of the Garcia ranch. Apparently Martinez shot the girl and then committed suicide.

BROKE JAIL

TWO BOYS MANAGED TO GET FREE

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Asbury Park police were the object of many jokes yesterday because of the escape from the city jail of Donald Conover and Frank Jennings, twelve-year-old lads imprisoned to spend twelve hours in retribution over an attempted theft.

The lads climbed between the ceiling and top rafters and walked out. Conover, however, broke into jail again. He was threatened with a spanking by his mother and returned at top speed and climbed back into the cell, where he was discovered and released by Lieutenant Gordon.

BATONYI CASE

NEW ACTION TAKEN BY THE WIFE

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The suit of Mrs. Frances Work Burke-Roche Batonyi against Aurel Batonyi, the Austrian whip, for an absolute divorce was called for trial yesterday before Justice Platzek in trial term part II of the supreme court. In answer to the call W. M. K. O'leary, Mrs. Batonyi's counsel, said that he was not ready to proceed because he wished to have the suit consolidated with another action for divorce brought by Mrs. Batonyi since the serving of the complaint in the original action.

A consultation among counsel followed, and it was agreed that the first action for divorce should be discontinued and that the charges contained in it should be embodied in the second action, which contains some new allegations of misconduct.

Morris Cukor and Frank Moss, who appeared for Batonyi, said that they were confident that he would be able to disprove the allegations against him and that it was in order to save time and trouble that they had consented to the new arrangement. Issue must now be joined in the second action as amended, and it will be some weeks before the new action can get on the trial term calendar.

ADMIRAL COUGHLAN'S BODY
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The body of Rear Admiral Coughlan, U. S. N. R., retired, who died unexpectedly here will be conveyed to Washington in a special car which will be attached to the Federal express tonight. There will be no service in New Rochelle.

THE RUSTIN MURDER TRIAL



OMAHA, Dec. 8.—Mrs. Abbie Rice, a handsome young woman, who told a sensational story of how Dr. Frederick Rustin, the Omaha physician, sought to have her kill him, was the principal witness for the state in the case of Charles E. Davis, charged with the murder of Rustin. The woman declared that on at least two occasions Rustin gave her a revolver and tried to persuade her to shoot him. He is believed to have been insane from the use of alcoholic stimulants. Dr. Rustin was shot or shot himself at the door of his residence a short time after the date when the woman says he tried to persuade her to end his life. The case is one of the most remarkable that has come up in criminal jurisprudence in many years.

TILFORD TESTIFIES

Completes His Story in the Standard Oil Case

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The examination of H. M. Tilford, president of the Standard Oil company of California was taken up today where it was left off yesterday in the hearing of the government suit for the dissolution of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey. The early session today was remarkable for nothing so much as the thinness of the audience which from being too large for the examination room when John D. Rockefeller was testifying and had shown no apprehension change when John D. Archbold, vice president of the Standard Oil Co., followed the president on the stand, steadily began to dwindle away thereafter until today it was next to nothing.

But he pointed out the copy given to him last night provided for the purchase of the given quantity of oil every three months and not every month as Mr. Kellogg had stated the original deal. On a personal of the document Mr. Kellogg admitted his mistake.

Asking if competitors of the Standard were not selling refined oil in California, Mr. Tilford replied that refined oil was sold by the Standard Oil Co., a competitor.

This completed Mr. Tilford's examination.

THE TAILENDERS

Gained One of Their Lost Laps in Six Days' Race

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—With twelve teams still in the race the bicyclists who started just after midnight Monday morning on the six days' trial at Madison Square garden were whirling along today well in advance of the best previous record for the distance. At the end of the 22nd hour the eight leading teams had covered 652 miles, 3 laps, the third in seven positions were on one lap behind the leaders and Faber and Laforecade were bringing up the rear with 537 miles, 5 laps to their credit. Four of the sixteen teams which started in the race have dropped out of the contest.

Faber and Laforecade, the tailenders in the race gained one of their lost laps in a sprint today. The other riders did not contest for the lap as the Frenchmen are still five miles and two laps behind the leaders. At 6 o'clock the eight leading teams had covered 74 miles. The Walthour-Roe, Wiley-Galvin and Dev-

EX-SECRETARY SHAW

Says the Fidelity Funding Co. Owes Him \$60,000

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Former Secretary Leslie M. Shaw, who is president of the First Mortgage Guarantee & Trust Co. of this city, admitted today that the Fidelity Funding Co. of New York owes him \$60,000. Said Mr. Shaw:

"My loans are fully covered by bonds which are as safe as the bond of any government on earth and marginally with additional notes at nearly 100 per cent. I think the same is true with most and very likely all the banks and insurance companies."

"Some of the papers have spoken of the St. Mary's Academy of Benedictine Sisters and the Sisters of Visitation and other Catholic societies and institutions as creditors. Unfortunately these societies are debtors. The banks, insurance companies and private individuals are the creditors."

"An effort was made a year ago to increase the capital to something over two million and some subscriptions were made (I was one of the subscribers) on condition that the full amount should be raised. This ought to have been done as the proposition was all right if properly handled."

"A monsignor of the Catholic church told me that he had known Mr. Kieran for years and had never known a more upright gentleman or a man with higher ideas. In my judgment there is but one thing for the church to do. Just as soon as the several bishops whose dioceses are involved come to realize the situation they will undoubtedly get together, apportion the loss between them and pledge its payment. They then will have no difficulty in getting financial aid."

"If each church and society will pay the legitimate debts they have contracted the actual loss will be comparatively small, possibly \$200,000 or \$300,000, which is a bagatelle compared with the value of a record of two thousand years without a financial scandal or a repudiation."

NURSE WAS SHOT

And Now She Has Entered Suit for \$20,000

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Robert Freidenberg, his 12-year-old son Paul and A. F. Clark, representing Miss Ship, insisted that it was the duty of the Freidenberg to give their trained nurse a safe place to work in and that she should have been warned that there was a loaded revolver in a drawer in the room. To permit a minor the use of a dangerous weapon, Mr. Clark said, constituted negligence in itself and laid the responsibility for any resulting accident at the door of the householder and the relatives of the minor.

Justice MacLean interrupted suddenly to remark that when he was 12 years old he was a pretty good pigeon shot and that therefore it could not be said that all minors were unskilled in the use of dangerous weapons. Justice MacLean also asked if Lawyer Clark meant to convey that every man who had pistols in his house was responsible for the acts of persons who took such pistols and caused damage with them.

"I recall that I have a pair of loaded pistols in my bedroom in my country place now," the justice said. He reserved decision.

JUDGE WILFLEY

Resigns as Judge of U. S. Court in Shanghai

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Lebbeus R. Wilfley of Missouri, who since July, 1906, has been judge of the United States court in Shanghai, China, has resigned, and Rufus H. Thayer, a lawyer of this city, has been appointed by President Roosevelt to succeed him. It was said at the state department that Judge Wilfley's resignation was entirely voluntary, although no reason was given for it. There are rumors in Washington that he resigned as a result of friction with Charles Denby, American consul general at Shanghai.

Judge Wilfley was graduated from the Yale law school in 1882. He was admitted to the bar and practiced law in St. Louis until 1901, when he was appointed attorney general of the Pribilof Islands. In 1906, when the United States court in China was created, he was appointed to it.

He began a crusade against the lawless and vicious element of Shanghai, who up to the time of the establishment of the court claimed immunity in his favor. He recently sued a newspaper in China on a charge of libel and judgment was rendered in his favor.

COURT OF APPEALS

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—The court of appeals in a decision handed down today holds that section 97 of the so-called Insurance laws which limits the amount which may be paid to insurance agents as commission is not retroactive and therefore does not affect contracts which were in force prior to the enactment of the law.

IT'S ELECTION DAY

Some Lively Contests Waged in 20 Bay State Cities

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The voters in twenty-one Massachusetts cities cast their ballots in the annual municipal elections today. Candidates for mayor and for seats in the city government were up for choice in the cities except Newton, where the present mayor remains in office for another year. While the city elections in this state have seldom found a larger number of spirited contests for mayor than the chief general interests as in the elections of last Tuesday was in the outcome of the license issue. The liquor question has been bitterly debated by both sides in most of the cities and in many cases pastors of all denominations have openly taken the side of the no-license workers. In several cases the candidates for mayor and city officers conducted their campaigns on platforms for or against the sale of liquor.

Under the provisions of new city charters the cities of Haverhill and Gloucester today elected commissions headed by mayors which will govern the municipalities during the coming year. The question of providing public playgrounds was included in the ballots of several cities. Fourteen of the present mayors again sought office today together with two former mayors. In some cities partly lines were strangely mixed, candidates who have always avoided the principles of one party running on a platform supported by another. This was true of both sides in the Holyoke election while in Springfield the democratic candidate received the open support of a number of the republican leaders.

There was general interest today in the question of whether the wave of prohibition had reached its crest with the acquisition of new cities to the no-license column last Tuesday.

Of the cities voting today there were several which had been converted to the no-license side last year for the first time in many years and in these there was much doubt as to whether they would hold fast or revert to the legal sale of intoxicating liquors. Chief

among these cities was Worcester, which in 1908 had a majority of more than 2000 votes in favor of license and last year changed to the other side by nearly one-half that number. Other cities which reversed their vote of last year over that of the previous year were Haverhill, Lynn and Woburn, while Taunton showed a majority of but a single vote for license.

Cool, crisp and clear weather conditions were the rule where elections were held today when the voting started and indications pointed to a continuation of fair weather.

MEDFORD ELECTION

MEDFORD, Dec. 8.—A close contest for mayor brought out a good vote here today, but it was not expected to exceed the normal total. The usual strong majority against license was anticipated.

J. B. CARROLL A CANDIDATE

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 8.—Beautiful clear, crisp winter weather and two hotly fought contests, one on the morality and the other on the license question today brought out an early morning vote in the municipal elections in this city that indicated that before the polls closed the biggest vote in the history of the city would have been cast.

The chief interest centered in the mayoralty contest in which Mayor Sanderson, republican candidate for re-election, was opposed by James B. Carroll, democrat.

THREE CORNERED FIGHT

CHICopee, Dec. 8.—A three-cornered mayoralty fight and an attempt on the part of the temperance workers to turn the city from the license into the no-license column brought out a large early morning vote at the municipal elections here today. The three mayoralty candidates are S. E. Fletcher, republican; W. J. Fuller, democrat, and Frank Rivers, independent republican.

A GREAT BATTLE

GLOUCESTER, Dec. 8.—With excellent weather three candidates for mayor, including Mayor Henry H. Parsons, an aspirant for a second term and well defined issues, especially on the license question; the municipal election today attracted an unusually large number of voters to the polls early in the contest. Every effort was made by the temperance advocates to change the city to no-license after several years of liquor selling.

IN HAVERHILL

HAVERHILL, Dec. 8.—The voting opened briskly in the municipal election today, the morning vote being the largest known and it being predicted that over 7000 votes will be cast. There was a rush just as soon as the polls opened and this continued. Mayor Wood is opposed by ex-Mayor Moulton and opinions differ about the outcome of the mayoralty contest, both candidates being confident of winning. The election today is the first one under the amended city charter by which the form of government is changed from a two branch of twenty-one members to a one branch city council of five members and there is a spirited fight for the four aldermanic berths. The license question is also an important issue to license advocates as well as no-license supporters expressing firm belief of success.

THE LYNN ELECTION

LYNN, Dec. 8.—The early voting at the city election today showed every indication that more than 80 per cent. of the registration of 16,338 would be cast before the close of the polls. The principal fight was on the license question and the mayoralty. Mayor Thomas F. Porter, republican, was before the people for a second term and was opposed by James Rich, democrat, and Frederick L. Johnson, socialist.

SOMERVILLE MAYORALTY FIGHT

SOMERVILLE, Dec. 8.—A three-cornered fight for mayor between former Senator Woods, republican, Joseph Cummings, democrat, and Rep. Foster, democrat, was the feature of the city election today. Very little interest was shown in the license question, the city being on record for many years as against the business.

MELROSE ALDERMANIC FIGHT

MELROSE, Dec. 8.—In the absence of any contest for mayor, Eugene Moore, the present incumbent being unopposed for a third term, interest in the city election today centered in several aldermanic fights. The city has always opposed license by a heavy majority and there was no indication of any change in sentiment today.

HURLEY IN ANOTHER FIGHT

SALEM, Dec. 8.—The sharp contest between Mayor John P. Hurley, democrat, aspirant for a second term, and Charles Archer, republican, was the feature of the city election today although the license advocates made some effort to regain the city after several "dry" years. The early voting was heavy.

NO CONTEST IN NEWTON

NEWTON, Dec. 8.—There was no mayoralty contest in the city today as Newton elects its mayor for a two years' term and this is an off year. In consequence rather a light vote was cast except in three wards where there were close fights for the election of aldermen.

LICENSE CONTEST IN TAUNTON

TAUNTON, Dec. 8.—The early vote in this city today was large and the leaders of all parties predicted that the total vote would be the largest in the history of the city. The principal candidates for mayor were the same as last year. Mayor Edgar L. Crossman, republican, who defeated John B. Tracy, independent last year, being opposed again by Mr. Tracy. The interest in the license question was intense. The city voted for license by a majority of only one vote last year, and the

no-license advocates were making every effort to win today.

HOT FIGHT ON LICENSE.

WOBURN, Dec. 8.—Both the license and no-license advocates made strenuous efforts to bring out a large vote here today, and as there was also an interesting contest for the mayoralty it was expected that a very large percentage of the total registration would be polled. Woburn has given a very close vote on the license question in recent years, giving a majority against license of 116 last year and a majority for license of 92 in 1906. The candidates for mayor today were Hugh D. Murray, democrat, Daniel Bond, republican, and Lawrence Reade, independent.

THE REPUBLICANS WON THE ELECTION IN PORTLAND YESTERDAY

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 8.—The re-elected Mayor Adam P. Leighton for a second term with a plurality the second largest in the history of the



ADAM P. LEIGHTON.
Re-elected Mayor of the Forest City.

city, also eight of the nine aldermen, and 21 of the 27 councilmen.

The vote was as follows, as shown by the official returns:

James C. Hamlin (d.), 3144; Adam P. Leighton (R.), 5183; Melville A. Floyd (S.), 106. Mayor Leighton's plurality, 2024.

The vote a year ago was 5521 for Mayor Leighton, and 4770 for former Mayor Nathan Clifford, who was a candidate for re-election. Mr. Leighton's plurality being 1151.

MUCH INDEPENDENT VOTING.

LAWRENCE, Dec. 8.—The early vote was brisk in today's election but the total vote is not expected to exceed 10,000. Interest centers in the mayoralty contest between William P. White, republican, and Michael Cronin, democrat. White has made a picturesquely campaign at mill gates and street corners. Cronin contenting himself with personal work.

Much independent voting was apparent, party lines being thrown aside quite generally.

FIVE MAYORALTY CANDIDATES.

BROCKTON, Dec. 8.—For the first time in history five mayoralty candidates are in the field and the bitterness of their strife swamps every other issue. The contestants are John S. Kent, republican; William Clifford, expelled from the socialist party and running independent; Dan A. White, socialist; Thomas Hogan, democrat; and Roderick A. Taber, bolting republican running independent.

The enforcement of the liquor laws and the unsatisfactory finances of the city are the chief issues. Aldermanic contests are unusually mild and indications point to an upper board of four republicans, two socialists and a democrat with the republicans strongly dominating the common council.

CONDITIONS ARE IDEAL

FALL RIVER, Dec. 8.—Ideal weather conditions ushered in the most exciting election day that Fall River has witnessed in a score of years. The battle for chief executive between Mayor John Coughlin, democrat, and Alderman Orlando Draper, republican looks like a close one with the odds in favor of the present incumbent. Almost overshadowing this in interest is the license question. The no-license side has put up the hottest campaign in the city's history but the license men have a powerful organization in all the wards and ninety per cent. of the total registration of a few over 16,000 it is expected will have voted when the

ceremony.

EVERETT IS QUIET

EVERETT, Dec. 8.—Mayor Bruce, being unopposed for a second term, there was very little interest in the city election today and up to 10 a.m. the vote was very light.

Bishop Caravan is to perform the

ceremony.

JOHN J. O'CONNELL
FUNERAL DIRECTOR,
Telephone Connection
1010 Central St. Davis Sq.

Allan Line Royal Mail Steamers
Only Direct Service between Boston
and Scotland.
Only Direct Service between Boston
and North of Ireland.

Only Direct Service from Galway.
Splendid accommodation and food.
Second cabin, Glasgow, Derry
or Galway \$40; third class, \$27.50, to
Glasgow, Derry, Belfast and Liverpool.
Entire rooms reserved for married
couples. Children 1 to 12 years, half
fare.

DENIS MURPHY, 18 APPLETON ST
OR
H. & A. Allan, 110 State St., Boston

FOR OUT-OF-TOWN FRIENDS.

The latest is the post-card Calendar
for 1909, made with white bordered
mat, local view post-card pret-
tied ribbon. This with envelope cost
10c. Howard, the druggist,
Central street.

THE LOWELL SUN TUESDAY DECEMBER 8 1908

"Mama, Get More"

That's what your children will say when they once taste Sunshine Biscuits.

One package will give your folks a new idea of how good biscuits can be.

And common biscuits, baked in old-time ways, will never taste good after that.

Sunshine Biscuits

From the Bakery with a Thousand Windows

We've spent 70 years in learning how to make biscuits like these. Yet they were impossible until we built this model bakery.

Sodaettes, 5c

These are the "Sunshine" soda crackers. Try them today—else our Boston Grahams, our Oyster Crackerettes, 5c.

Austin Biscuit Company, Boston

Now we have the world's finest bakery. The white tile ovens are on the top floor. Air and sunshine are everywhere.

You'll be astounded at these new creations of the baker's art. They are immensely good.

Lowell, Tuesday, Dec. 8, 1908.

A. G. Pollard Co.

The Store for Thrifty People.

Realize It? Only 15 Shopping Days Before Xmas

We're ready with the grandest gift stock that you've ever seen here. Every department holds out attractive present thoughts for your choosing. Are you with us? Then shop this week or the first of the next and 'twill save the helpers all. Save you, too, the fuss and worry of that last week's crowded trading.

A Gift of Engraved Cards or Monogram Paper

Get your order in now. We guarantee our work as coming from the most careful and skilled engravers in New England.

ENGRAVED CARDS.

50 Visiting Cards and Engraved Plate in script 95c

50 Visiting Cards and Engraved Plate in block lettering \$1.75

50 Visiting Cards and Engraved Plate in old English \$2.50

50 Visiting Cards from any Engraved Plate 45c

These cards are of the best quality and of all the fashionable sizes.

MONOGRAM DIES

Engraved Monogram Dies \$1.50

Over 25 different styles to choose from, consisting of old English, script and Roman lettering.

ADDRESS DIES

Engraved Address Dies of one line \$1.50

Engraved Address Dies of additional lines \$1.00

Engraved in old English, script and block lettering.

STAMPING OF MONOGRAM AND ADDRESS DIES

20c per quire—in gold, silver and bronze.

12c per quire—in all colors.

EAST SECTION

NORTH AISLE

Gifts of Nobby Hosiery for Men

Here's a special selling that should attract the man who buys for himself and those who buy for men both at Christmas time and every week in the year. On Sale Tomorrow.

175 Dozen Men's Half Hose at Half the Regular Prices

Came from one of the biggest importing houses and includes all their salesmen's samples and odd lots. All new patterns. Plain stockings, embroidered stockings and the swellest sort of fancies. The best assortment ever offered in Lowell.

Twenty-Five Cent Hose at 15c Pair, 2 Pairs for 25c.

Fifty Cent Hose at 25c a Pair, 2 Pairs for 50c.

See Merrimack St. Window—On Sale Wednesday P. M.

EAST SECTION

LEFT AISLE

Rubber Footwear

FOR MEN. FOR WOMEN. FOR CHILDREN.

Nearly 15,000 Pairs Are Being Offered at 1-3 Less Than Regular Prices.

PALMER STREET

BASEMENT

Gift Bargains in Our Rug Dept.

Including Underprices for "Little" Furniture and Draperies.

\$3.00 Solid Oak Card Table—Full 27-in. square top, curved legs with center shelf—slightly imperfect. Only \$1.69 each

\$1.75 Weathered Oak Magazine Racks—12-in. high, 10x12-in. shelves. Only 98c each

\$1.49 Solid Natural Oak Telephone Table—Full height. For this sale only 69c each

\$1.25 Jardiniere or Plant Stand. Only 50c each

98c Jardiniere or Plant Stand. Only 39c each

\$1.00 Quality Ruffled Muslin Curtain—Striped, dotted, plain or tucked. Only 69c

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.

SUN BUILDING, MERRIMACK SQUARE, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

THREE DOLLARS PER YEAR. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER MONTH

SWORN CIRCULATION OF THE SUN

The sworn daily net average circulation of The Lowell Sun for the year 1907 was

15,453

Sworn to by John H. Harrington, proprietor, Martin H. Reddy, business manager, and Alfred Pilote, pressman, of The Sun, before me, January 1, 1908.

JAMES E. O'DONNELL, Notary Public.

This is by far the largest net average circulation of any newspaper in Lowell.

WHAT WILL BE THE NEXT CRAZE?

What will be the next craze to strike this town? When a community gives way to an irrational craze, either in favor of any measure or any unworthy candidate, one of two things must be true. Either the people have lost their heads or else they have been led astray by unwise leaders.

LAWRENCE ALSO HAS A FREAK.

The city of Lawrence has had a freak candidate for mayor the same as Lowell, a man who made it the chief feature of his campaign to make false and sensational charges against the city government and against public officials. Like Mr. Brown, he took care not to be specific, so that it was impossible to sift his charges to the bottom. The people of Lawrence, however, have been more discreet than those of Lowell for they refused to be misled by any alarmist candidate.

PLAY-GROUND FOR BELVIDERE.

If the public play-ground act be adopted, as we expect it will be in today's election, the people of Belvidere will demand a play-ground in that locality. The park commission has talked of locating a ball ground near the base of Fort Hill and a public play-ground might possibly be located at the same place. We surmise, however, that there will be considerable rivalry among the different districts of the city to get these additional playgrounds. They should go where they will do the most good and where they will be available to the greatest number.

SMIRCHING OUR CITY'S REPUTATION.

For some time past, we might say for over a year, it has been the custom in certain quarters to assail the good name of our city and charge all kinds of grafting and abuses, said to be carried on with the collusion or connivance of the city government and the police department.

Alarmist reformers and sensational newspapers have indulged in this species of municipal calumny until it must appear to outsiders that our city is a species of inferno, given up to every kind of vice, political corruption and municipal debauchery.

These barangues and sensational articles published in the press have done our city a gross injustice for the reason that there is not in the state of Massachusetts today a city that is more free from crime and all kinds of lawlessness. The statistics of the police department show that for all the principal crimes our city is 32 per cent. more free from lawlessness than it was fifteen years ago, the population then being 87,400 and the population today 100,000. The statistics of arrests for the more serious crimes, fifteen years ago, ten years ago, five years ago and this year are as follows:

	1893	1898	1903	1908
Drunkenness	4005	3037	3894	3575
Assault and battery	297	197	217	186
Breaking and entering	77	78	42	22
Larceny	268	201	264	246
Totals	4617	3511	4437	4030

In spite of these figures, however, the pessimists go on to assail the reputation of our city to make it appear that Lowell is a bad place to live in and that vice and corruption are rampant. As a matter of fact vice was never less conspicuous than it is today. There is not in the city of Lowell a single place where women and children are degraded. There is neither dive nor brothel, but if we listen to sensational speakers and yellow journals and believe what they have to say without any more proof than Mr. Brown gives for his statements, then we may be convinced that we are in reality living in a very bad city. It is time that somebody came forward to defend the reputation of our city against charges that are largely drawn from the imagination.

Many of these charges are aimed at the liquor business, and yet there is probably no other city in the state where the liquor business is conducted in more strict conformity to the law. We say this in justice to the board of police on whom the responsibility rests for the enforcement of the law; and we say it in justice also to the men in the business, although we have no sympathy for them, and though we refuse to admit liquor advertisements into the columns of The Sun regardless of the amount of money offered. We would be glad if the men now employed in the liquor business would embark in some other calling that would command the respect of the community. But bad as the business is under the best conditions it is painted far worse than the reality as seen in Lowell at the present time.

The various municipal departments are also assailed as if graft were the prevailing condition rather than a rare occurrence. Thus it is that the idea has got abroad that our city is in bad shape and that "something must be done" to remedy present conditions. This explains why it is that a man like George H. Brown can come forward and play on the susceptibilities of the public by making a series of wild charges based upon the merest rumor or drawn entirely from his imagination. The city is not safe when such wild statements can gain any credence from the public at large. Our city's credit is liable to be injured and industries will be kept from coming here if this kind of public brawling is to be continued.

It is time that we had a new charter and that we took good care that neither political demagogue, nor yellow journal, will be allowed to injure the good name of our city without giving good reason for their conduct and their utterances.

SEEN AND HEARD

The firemen can't do anything with the fire that burns the political pot.

A friend of mine told me the other day that he met a fellow, a druggist friend of his, and I started in to tell the druggist friend about a severe cold and cough that had been pursuing him for several days.

"Hurt you to cough?" asked the druggist.

"You bet it does," replied my friend. "Well, I would advise you to—say, how do you think the election is going? Which only goes to prove that some men are almost insultingly interested in politics, but we must admit that there was just the least bit of an excuse for the druggist. He probably allowed that the fellow who had the cough ought to see a doctor."

The very latest thing to which electricity has been applied is the cradle and we will have to find out whose hand is that is responsible for this new way of rocking a cradle that we may know whose hand it is that rocks the world.

One thing about an electric light—when it makes up its mind to go out it doesn't procrastinate.

They do tell that in Gorham street there was so good a Casey man that he scolded his wife for making brown bread.

NEW MASSACHUSETTS CORPORATIONS

MacLean & Power, Inc., Boston; wholesale and retail teas and coffee; capital, \$10,000. President, Harold Lees MacLean, No. 7 Merchants Row, Boston; treasurer, Mary Alice Power, and clerk, Erant Power, No. 252 Drydock street, Roxbury.

Bewett Dairy Lunch Co., Boston; general restaurant business; capital, \$2000. President and treasurer, George T. Williams, No. 196 Dartmouth street; clerk, Frank O. White, No. 60 State street, Boston.

John Wilbur Daugherty Co., Westboro; general drugs; capital \$100,000. President and treasurer, Carolyn W. Morse; clerk, William H. Morse, both of No. 15 Wachusett street, Hyde Park.

American Hard Paperware Co., Boston; to manufacture and sell hard paper, pulp and paper products of all kinds; capital, \$50,000. President, Charles Head, No. 74 State street; treasurer and clerk, Patrick T. Jackson, Jr., No. 52 State street, both of Boston.

Oceanside Co., Gloucester; general hotel business; capital \$150,000. President, Augustus N. Ottolenghi, and treasurer, William H. Rose, No. 37 Laurel street, Somerville; clerk, Edward E. Gould, No. 507 Columbus Avenue, Boston.

Aems Specialty Co., Boston; plumbers supplies; capital, \$25,000. President, Joseph Lunny, treasurer, James E. Barrett; clerk, Alice T. Gatin, all of No. 43 Tremont street, Boston.

William Morris, Inc., Boston; general theatre business; capital \$10,000. President, Elmer Franklin Rogers and treasurer, James Reginald Cowan, Orpheum theatre; clerk, Maurice Doyle Flattery, No. 35 State Street, Boston.

C. B. Sanborn & Son, Boston; to deal in meats of all kinds; capital, \$10,000. President, Frank D. Sanborn; vice-president, John W. Smart; treasurer, Edward A. Hanly, all of No. 21 Market street, Boston; clerk, Thomas J. Kennedy, No. 28 State street, Boston.

Ocean Fish Co., Boston; to deal in fish of all kinds; capital, \$10,000. President, Frank W. Neal, No. 22 T. Wharf, Boston; treasurer, clerk, John R. Neal, No. 102 Sargent street, Boston.

WELL KNOWN MERCHANT DEAD

SALEM, Dec. 8.—Henry W. Peabody, one of the best known merchants in the country and a pioneer in the East India Import trade, died at his home,

"Garramatta" in Monserat, last night, after an illness of five weeks of arterial trouble.

DR. EDWARDS'

Dandelion

Best Known Remedy

FOR Rheumatism and Malaria. Stimulates the kidneys so as to eliminate the uric acid that causes Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, regulates a Torpid Liver; acts gently and without gripping on the bowels; disinfects the entire Alimentary Canal and produces a clean, smooth Skin and clear Complexion, by eliminating all poisons from the system.

Qualified for Dyspepsia and all Stomach trouble; is purely vegetable, and is so guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drugs Act. 25¢ a box at

ELLINGWOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Send postal for free sample to Schenck Chemical Co., 84-86 Franklin st., New York City, Manufacturers.

"A Perfect Blood Purifier."

We know that every one of you feel the same generous desire to remember those you love with appropriate and desirable Christmas gifts this season, as heretofore. We are, therefore, pleased to urge you to accept the inviting hospitality of our store in its holiday garb, and to inspect our large and very complete assortment of beautiful new holiday goods, perfectly adapted to the wants of all classes of gift makers.

THE HOME OF QUALITY

Frank Ricard

636-638 Merrimack Street.

ST. THOMAS' SALVE

FOR Piles, Old Sores and Skin Diseases

FOR SALE

At All Up-to-Date Drug Stores

THREE FIVE CENTS.

THE POLICE SCENT PLOT BACK

OF THEM

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—It is now believed

that the two attempts to burn the

dwelling house at 114 and 116 Upland road, Cambridge, Sunday evening

was the result of a carefully laid plot.

Frem information received yesterday

by the inmates of the house, it is

thought that one man remained on

guard while his confederates fired the

house in two places at the rear.

An empty whiskey bottle found in

the rear of the house, leads the occu-

pants to believe that the contents serv-

ed to nerve up the firebugs.

This, coupled with the receipt yes-

terday by Chief Bunker of the fire de-

partment of an anonymous letter that

on Dec. 11 there would be four alarms

from Box 32, has greatly wrought up

the officials.

CAMBRIDGE FIRES

THE POLICE SCENT PLOT BACK

OF THEM

JAMES E. O'DONNELL

Attorney-at-Law

Hollis Building Lowell, Mass.

INGERSOLL'S WIDOW

Wins Suit Brought Against Jos. A. Coram et als

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—After many years, a fee that Robert G. Ingersoll claimed for services in breaking the will for probate in Massachusetts, and by a will offered to his relatives, among them Henry A. Root of Massachusetts, a nephew, contested the will, and Robert G. Ingersoll was engaged to conduct the litigation.

The court yesterday, by Mr. Justice McKenna, in an opinion reversed the action of the circuit court of appeals, and affirmed, with a slight modification, the decree of the circuit court, awarding Mrs. Ingersoll \$35,660 and interest, which will bring the total to \$150,000. Yesterday's action was on a will of certiorari to the United States circuit court for Massachusetts to subject certain interests in the Davis estate to a lien which she asserted had accrued to her intestate.

Andrew J. Davis, a Montana man of large wealth, died leaving property in Massachusetts, and by a will offered to his relatives, among them Henry A. Root of Massachusetts, a nephew, contested the will, and Robert G. Ingersoll was engaged to conduct the litigation.

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George C. Canney, John Devlin and Fred A. Bassett, selectmen of the town of Dracut, together with Town Clerk John W. Brennan, were served with summonses yesterday morning. They were to appear in court tomorrow to answer to charges preferred by the Lowell Law and Order League relative to recent drawing of jurors.

Selectmen Canney was drawn to serve at both the criminal and civil sessions of the superior court, and this was taken to be irregular, and upon investigation by the Law and Order League the present action was taken.

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EAR BITTEN

HOLYOKE MAN AWARDED SUM

OF \$500

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 8.—For having a piece bitten out of one ear, Henry Wilson of Holyoke was awarded \$500 by a jury in the superior court yesterday. Wilson brought suit against Jas. M. Reardon of Holyoke, who did the biting act, for \$3000. The defendant did not show up in court, and the case went by default after a hearing being given on damages.

The plaintiff testified that on Aug. 19, 1908, he visited the defendant's brother-in-law to collect a bill. An altercation ensued, and the defendant bit a piece out of Wilson's right ear.

"What became of the piece?" inquired the attorney.

"I don't know," replied the witness, "but I think he swallowed it, because no one could ever find it."

ARCHITECT AIKEN DEAD

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—William Martin Aiken, supervising architect of the treasury department under the Cleveland administration and one of the foremost architects in the country, died at the New York hospital here yesterday after undergoing an operation.

Mr. Aiken was born in Charleston, S.C. in 1855, and began his architectural career in Boston, from whence he moved to Cincinnati, where he practiced his profession until entering the federal service.

He designed the government buildings for the expositions at Atlanta, Nashville and Omaha. He was also the architect of the new mint buildings at Philadelphia and Denver and of several postoffices and custom houses.

A Dimple Maker

Find a child with dimples and chubby arms and legs and you find a healthy child. Find one with drawn face and poor, thin body and you see one that needs

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Washington, Dec. 8.—The annual message of the president, read in both houses of congress, is in full as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives;

Finances.

The financial standing of the nation at the present time is excellent, and the financial management of the nation's interests by the government during the last seven years has shown the most satisfactory results. But our currency system is imperfect, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the currency commission will be able to propose a thoroughly good system which will do away with the existing defects. During the period from July 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1905, there was an increase in the amount of money in circulation of \$602,991,330. The increase in the per capita during this period was \$7.06. Within this time there were several occasions when it was necessary for the treasury department to come to the relief of the money market by purchases or redemptions of United States bonds, by increasing deposits in national banks, by stimulating additional issues of national bank notes, and by facilitating importations from abroad of gold. Our imperfect currency system has made these proceedings necessary, and they were effective until the monetary disturbance in the fall of 1907 immensely increased the difficulty of ordinary methods of relief. By the middle of November the available working balance in the treasury had been reduced to approximately \$5,000,000. Clearing house associations throughout the country had been obliged to resort to the expedient of issuing clearing house certificates, to be used as money. In this emergency it was determined to invite subscriptions for \$50,000,000 Panama canal bonds and \$100,000,000 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness authorized by the act of June 13, 1898. It was proposed to redeposit in the national banks the proceeds of these issues and to permit their use as a basis for additional circulation notes of national banks. The moral effect of this procedure was so great that it was necessary to issue only \$24,631,950 of the Panama canal bonds and \$15,438,500 of the certificates of indebtedness.

During the period from July 1, 1901, to Sept. 30, 1905, the balance between the net ordinary receipts and the net ordinary expenses of the government showed a surplus in the four years 1902, 1903, 1905 and 1907 and a deficit in the years 1904, 1906, 1908 and a fractional part of the fiscal year 1909. The net result was a surplus of \$90,283,413.54. The financial operations of the government during this period, based upon these differences between receipts and expenditures, resulted in a net reduction of the interest bearing debt of the United States from \$857,141,040 to \$857,253,000 notwithstanding that there had been two sales of Panama canal bonds amounting in the aggregate to \$54,631,580 and an issue of 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness under the act of June 13, 1898, amounting to \$15,436,500. Refunding operations of the treasury department under the act of March 14, 1900, resulted in the conversion into 2 per cent consols of 1930 of \$290,300,100 bonds bearing higher rates of interest. A decrease of \$8,687,956 in the annual interest charge resulted from these operations.

In short, during the seven years and three months there has been a net surplus of nearly one hundred millions of receipts over expenditures, a reduction of the interest bearing debt by ninety millions, in spite of the extraordinary expense of the Panama canal and a saving of nearly nine millions on the annual interest charge. This is an exceedingly satisfactory showing, especially in view of the fact that during this period the nation has never hesitated to undertake any expenditure that it regarded as necessary. There have been no new taxes and no increases of taxes. On the contrary, some taxes have been taken off. There has been a reduction of taxation.

Corporations.

As regards the great corporations engaged in interstate business, and especially the railroads, I can only repeat what I have already again and again said in my messages to the congress. I believe that under the interstate clause of the constitution the United States has complete and paramount right to control all agencies of interstate commerce, and I believe that the national government alone can exercise this right with wisdom and effectiveness so as both to secure justice from and to do justice to the great corporations which are the most important factors in modern business. I believe that it is worse than folly to attempt to prohibit all combinations, as is done by the Sherman anti-trust law, because such a law can be enforced only imperfectly and unequally, and its enforcement works almost as much hardship as good. I strongly advocate that instead of an unwise effort to prohibit all combinations there shall be substituted a law which shall expressly permit combinations which are in the interest of the public, but shall at the same time give to some agency of the national government full power of control and supervision over them. One of the chief features of this control should be securing entire publicity in all matters which the public has a right to know and, furthermore, the power, not by judicial, but by executive, action to prevent or put a stop to every form of improper favoritism or other wrongdoing.

The railroads of the country should be put completely under the interstate commission and removed

management of great corporations, whether railroads, street railways or other industrial enterprises, have behaved in a way that revolts the conscience of the plain, decent people. Such an attitude cannot be condemned too severely, for men of property should recognize that they jeopardize the rights of property when they fail heartily to join in the effort to do away with the abuses of wealth. On the other hand, those who advocate proper control on behalf of the public, through the state, of these great corporations and of the wealth engaged on a giant scale in business operations must ever keep in mind that unless they do scrupulous justice to the corporation, unless they permit ample profit, and cordially encourage capable men of business so long as they act with honesty, they are striking at the root of our national well being, for in the long run, under the mere pressure of material distress, the people as a whole would probably go back to the reign of an unrestricted individualism rather than submit to a control by the state so drastic and so foolish, conceived in a spirit of such unreasonable and narrow hostility to wealth, as to prevent business operations from being profitable and therefore to bring ruin upon the entire business community and ultimately upon the entire body of citizens.

The opposition to government control of these great corporations makes its most effective effort in the shape of an appeal to the old doctrine of states' rights. Of course there are many sincere men who now believe in unrestricted individualism in business, just as there were formerly many sincere men who believed in slavery; that is, in the unrestricted right of an individual to own another individual. These men do not by themselves have great weight, however. The effective fight against adequate government control and supervision of individual and especially of corporate wealth engaged in interstate business is chiefly done under cover, and especially under cover of an appeal to states' rights. It is not at all infrequent to read in the same speech a denunciation of predatory wealth fostered by special privilege and defiant of both the public welfare and law of the land and a denunciation of centralization in the central government of the power to deal with this centralized and organized wealth. Of course the policy set forth in such twin denunciations amounts to absolutely nothing, for the first half is nullified by the second half. The chief reason among the many sound and compelling reasons that led to the formation of the national government was the absolute need that the Union and not the several states should deal with interstate and foreign commerce, and the power to deal with interstate commerce was granted absolutely and plenarily to the central government and was exercised completely as regards the only instruments of interstate commerce known in those days—the waterways, the highroads—as well as the partnerships of individuals when conducted all of what business there was.

Interstate commerce is now chiefly conducted by railroads, and the great corporation has supplanted the mass of small partnerships or individuals. The proposal to make the national government supreme over, and therefore to give it complete control over, the railroads and other instruments of interstate commerce is merely a proposal to carry out to the letter one of the prime purposes, if not the prime purpose, for which the constitution was founded. It does not represent centralization. It represents merely the acknowledgment of the patent fact that centralization has already come in business. If this irresponsible outside business power is to be controlled over the great business corporations and to exercise supervision over the accumulation and distribution of wealth, for such supervision and control can only come through this particular kind of increase of power. We no more believe in that empiricism which demands absolutely unrestrained individualism than we do in that empiricism which clamors for a deadening socialism, which would destroy all individual initiative and would ruin the country with a completeness that not even an unrestrained individualism itself could achieve. The danger to American democracy lies not in the least in the concentration of administrative power in irresponsible and accountable hands. It lies in having the power insufficiently concentrated, so that no one can be held responsible to the people for its use. Concentrated power is palpable, visible, responsible, easily reached, quickly held to account. Power scattered through many administrators, many legislators, many men who work behind and through legislators and administrators, is impalpable, is unseen, is irresponsible, cannot be reached, cannot be held to account. Democracy is in peril wherever the administration of political power is exactly as evil as corrupt to defend the wrongdoing of men of wealth. The war we wage must be waged against misconduct, against wrongdoing, wherever it is found, and we must stand heartily for the rights of every decent man, whether he be a man of great wealth or a man who earns his livelihood as a wageworker or a tiller of the soil.

Labor.

There are many matters affecting labor and the status of the wageworker to which I should like to draw your attention, but an exhaustive discussion of the problem in all its aspects is not now necessary. This administration is nearing its end, and, moreover, under our form of government the solution of the problem depends upon the action of the states as much as upon the action of the nation. Nevertheless there are certain considerations which I wish to set before you, because I hope that our people will more and more keep them in mind. A blind and ignorant resistance to every effort for the reform of abuses and for the readjustment of society to modern industrial conditions represents not true conservatism, but an incitement to the wildest radicalism, for wise radicalism and wise conservatism go hand in hand, one bent on progress, the other bent on seeing that no change is made unless in the right direction. I believe in this movement of asserting and exercising a genuine control in the public interest over these great corporations have to contend against two sets of enemies, who, though nominally opposed to one another, are really allies in preventing a proper solution of the problem. There are, first, the big corporation men and the extreme individualists among business men who genuinely believe in utterly unregulated business—that is, in the reign of plutocracy; and, second, the men who, being blind to the economic movements of the day, believe in a movement of regression rather than of regulation of corporations and who denounce both the power of the railroads

and the exercise of the federal power which alone can really control the railroads. Those who believe in efficient national control, on the other hand, do not in the least object to combinations, do not in the least object to concentration in business administration. On the contrary, they favor both with the all important proviso that there shall be such publicity about their workings and such thoroughgoing control over them as to insure their being in the interest and not against the interest of the general public. We do not object to the concentration of wealth and administration, but we do believe in the distribution of the wealth in profits to the real owners and in securing to the public the full benefit of the concentrated administration. We believe that with concentration in administration there can come both the advantage of a larger ownership and of a more equitable distribution of profits and at the same time a better service to the commonwealth. We believe that the administration should be for the benefit of the many and that greed and rascality practiced on a large scale should be punished as relentlessly as if practiced on a small scale.

We do not for a moment believe that the problem will be solved by any short and easy method. The solution will come only by pressing various concurrent remedies. Some of these remedies must lie outside the domain of all government. Some must be outside the domain of the federal government. But there is legislation which the federal government alone can enact and which is absolutely vital in order to secure the attainment of our purpose. Many laws are needed. There should be regulation by the national government of the great interstate corporations, including a simple method of account keeping, publicity, supervision of the issue of securities, abolition of rebates and of special privileges. There should be short time franchises for all corporations engaged in public business, but these qualities cease to be the main factors in accumulating a fortune long before that fortune reaches a point where it would be seriously affected by any inheritance tax such as I propose. It is eminently right that the nation should fix the terms upon which the great fortunes are inherited. They rarely do good, and they often do harm to those who inherit them in their entirety.

Protection For Wageworkers.

The above is the merest sketch, hardly even a sketch in outline, of the reforms for which we should work. But there is one matter with which the congress should deal at this session. There should no longer be any paltering with the question of taking care of the wageworkers who, under our present industrial system, become killed, crippled or worn out as part of the regular incidents of a given business. The majority of wageworkers must have their rights secured for them by state action, but the national government should legislate in thoroughgoing and far-reaching fashion, not only for all employees of the national government, but for all persons engaged in interstate commerce. The object sought for could be achieved to a measurable degree, as far as those killed or crippled are concerned, by proper employers' liability laws. As far as concerns those who have been worn out, I call your attention to the fact that definite steps toward providing old age pensions have been taken in many of our private industries. These may be indefinitely extended through voluntary association and contributory schemes or through the agency of savings banks, as under the recent Massachusetts plan. To strengthen these practical measures should be our immediate duty. It is not at present necessary to consider the larger and more general governmental schemes that most European governments have found themselves obliged to adopt.

Our present system, or, rather, no system, works dreadful wrong and is of benefit to only one class of people—the lawyers. When a workman is injured what he needs is not an expensive and doubtful lawsuit, but the certainty of relief through immediate administrative action. The number of accidents which result in the death or crippling of wageworkers in the Union at large is simply appalling. In a very few years it runs up a total far in excess of the aggregate of the dead and wounded in any modern war. No academic theory about "freedom of contract" or "constitutional liberty to contract" should be permitted to interfere with this and similar movements. Progress in civilization has everywhere meant a limitation and regulation of contract. I call your especial attention to the bulletin of the bureau of labor which gives a statement of the methods of treating the unemployed in European countries, as this is a subject which in Germany, for instance, is treated in connection with making provision for worn-out and crippled workmen.

Pending a thoroughgoing investigation and action there is certain legislation which should be enacted at once. The law passed at the last session of the congress granting compensation to certain classes of employees of the government should be extended to include all employees of the government and should be made more liberal in its terms. There is no good ground for the distinction made in the law between those engaged in hazardous occupations and those not so engaged. If a man is injured or killed in any line of work it was hazardous in his case. Whether 1 per cent or 10 per cent of those following a given occupation actually suffer injury or death ought not to have any bearing on the question of their receiving compensation. It is a grim logic which says to an injured employee or to the dependents of one killed that he or they are entitled to no compensation because very few people other than he have been injured or killed in

that occupation. Perhaps one of the most striking omissions in the law is that it does not embrace peace officers and others whose lives may be sacrificed in enforcing the laws of the United States. The terms of the act providing compensation should be made more liberal than in the present act. A year's compensation is not adequate for a wage earner's family in the event of his death by accident in the course of his employment. And in the event of death occurring, say, ten or eleven months after the accident the family would only receive as compensation the equivalent of one or two months' earnings. In this respect the generosity of the United States toward its employees compares most unfavorably with that of every country in Europe—except the poorest.

Again, the depositors in our savings banks now number over one-tenth of our entire population. These are all capitalists, who, through the savings banks, loan their money to the workers—that is, in many cases to themselves—to carry on their various industries. The more we increase their number the more we introduce the principles of co-operation into our industry. Every increase in the number of small stockholders in corporations is a good thing for the same reasons, and where the employees are the stockholders the result is particularly good. Very much of this movement must be outside of anything that can be accomplished by legislation, but legislation can do a good deal. Postal savings banks will make it easy for the poorest to keep their savings in absolute safety. The regulation of the national highways must be such that they shall serve all people with equal justice. Corporate finances must be supervised so as to make it far safer than at present for the man of small means to invest his money in stocks. There must be prohibition of child labor, diminution of woman labor, shortening of hours of all mechanical labor. Stock watering should be prohibited and stock gambling, so far as is possible, discouraged. There should be a progressive inheritance tax on large fortunes. Industrial education should be encouraged. As far as possible we should lighten the burden of taxation on the small man. We should put a premium upon thrift, hard work and business energy, but these qualities cease to be the main factors in accumulating a fortune long before that fortune reaches a point where it would be seriously affected by any inheritance tax such as I propose. It is eminently right that the nation should fix the terms upon which the great fortunes are inherited. They rarely do good, and they often do harm to those who inherit them in their entirety.

The violence of the crusade for this legislation and its complete failure illustrate two truths which it is essential that our people should learn. In the first place, they ought to teach the workingman, the laborer, the wageworker, that by demanding what is improper and impossible he plays into the hands of his foes. Such a crude and vicious attack upon the courts, even if it were temporarily successful, would be humiliating in the end cause a violent reaction and would band the great mass of citizens together, forcing them to stand by all the judges, competent and incompetent alike, rather than to see the wheels of justice stopped. A movement of this kind can ultimately result in nothing but damage to those in whose behalf it is nominally undertaken. This is a most healthy truth, which it is wise for all our people to learn. Any movement based on that class hatred which at times assumes the name of "class consciousness" is certain ultimately to fail and, if it temporarily succeeds, to do irreparable damage. "Class consciousness" where it is merely another name for the odious vice of class selfishness is equally noxious whether in an employer's association or in a workingman's association. The movement in question was one in which the appeal was made to all workingmen to vote primarily not as American citizens, but as individuals of a certain class in society. Such an appeal, if there is any doubt on the subject, the law should be re-enacted, with special reference to the District of Columbia. This act, however, applies only to employees of common carriers. In all other occupations the liability law of the District is the old common law. The severity and injustice of the common law in this matter have been in some degree or another modified in the majority of our states, and the only jurisdiction under the exclusive control of the congress should be that of the Socialists if they ever succeed in establishing in this country an important national party based on such class consciousness and selfish class interest.

The congress should without further delay pass a model employers' liability law for the District of Columbia. The employers' liability act recently declared unconstitutional on account of apparently including in its provisions employees engaged in interstate commerce as well as those engaged in intrastate commerce. The movement in question was one in which the appeal was made to all workingmen to vote primarily not as American citizens, but as individuals of a certain class in society. Such an appeal, if there is any doubt on the subject, the law should be re-enacted, with special reference to the District of Columbia. This act, however, applies only to employees of common carriers. In all other occupations the liability law of the District is the old common law. The severity and injustice of the common law in this matter have been in some degree or another modified in the majority of our states, and the only jurisdiction under the exclusive control of the congress should be that of the Socialists if they ever succeed in establishing in this country an important national party based on such class consciousness and selfish class interest.

I renew my recommendation made in a previous message that half holidays be granted during the summer to all wageworkers in government employ.

I also renew my recommendation that the principle of the eight hour day should be rapidly and as far as practicable be extended to the entire working force carried on by the government. The present law should be amended to consider the larger and more general governmental schemes that most European governments have found themselves obliged to adopt.

The Courts.

I most earnestly urge upon the congress the duty of increasing the totally inadequate salaries now given to our judges. On the whole, there is no body of public servants who do as valuable work nor whose moneyed reward is so inadequate compared to their work. Beginning with the supreme court, the judges should have their salaries doubled. It is not befitting the dignity of the nation that its most honored public servants should be paid sums so small compared to what they would earn in private life that the performance of public service by them implies an exceedingly heavy pecuniary sacrifice.

It is earnestly to be desired that some method should be devised for doing away with the long delays which now obtain in the administration of justice and which operate with peculiar severity against persons of small means and favor only the very rich man who works iniquity by the mismanagement of corporations, who have shown themselves alert to do justice to the wageworker and sympathetic with the needs of the mass of our people so that the dweller in the tenement houses, the man who practices a dangerous trade, the man who is crushed by excessive hours of labor, feel that their needs are understood by the courts—these judges are the real bulwark of the courts; these judges, the judges of the stamp of the president elect, who have been fearless in opposing labor when it has gone wrong, but fearless also in holding strict account corporations that work iniquity, and farsighted in seeing that the workingman gets his rights. These long delays in the final decisions of cases make in the aggregate a crying evil, and a remedy should be devised. Much of this intolerable delay is due to improper regard paid to technicalities which are a mere hindrance to justice. In some noted recent cases this overregard for technicalities has resulted in a striking denial of justice and flagrant wrong to the body politic.

At the last election certain leaders of organized labor made a violent and sweeping attack upon the entire judiciary of the country, an attack couched in such terms as to include the most upright, honest and broad minded judges no less than those of narrower mind and more restricted outlook. It was the kind of attack undoubtedly aimed to prevent any successful attempt to reform abuses of the judiciary, because it gave the champions of the unjust judge their eagerly desired opportunity to shift their ground into a championship of just judges who were unjustly assailed.

The rapid changes in our social and industrial life which have attended this rapid growth have made it necessary that in applying to certain cases the great rule of right laid down in our constitution there should be a full

understanding and appreciation of the new conditions to which the rules are to be applied. What would have been an infringement upon liberty half a century ago may be the necessary safeguard of liberty today. What would have been an injury to property then may be necessary to the enjoyment of property now. Every judicial decision involves two terms—one an interpretation of the law, the other the understanding of the facts to which it is to be applied. The great mass of our judicial officers are, I believe, alive to these changes of conditions which so materially affect the performance of their judicial duties. Our judicial system is sound and effective at core, and it remains and must ever be maintained as the safeguard of those principles of liberty and justice which stand at the foundation of American institutions, for, as Burke finely said, when liberty and justice are separated neither is safe. There are, however, some members of the judicial body who have lagged behind in their understanding of these great and vital changes in the body politic, whose minds have never been opened to the new applications of the old principles made necessary by the new conditions. Judges of this stamp do lasting harm by their decisions, because they convince poor men in need of protection that the courts of the land are profoundly ignorant of and out of sympathy with their needs and profoundly indifferent or hostile to any proposed remedy. To such men it seems a cruel mockery to have any court decide against them on the ground that it desires to preserve "liberty" in a purely technical form by withholding liberty in any real and constructive sense. It is desirable that the legislative body should possess and, whenever necessary, exercise the power to determine whether in a given case employers and employees are not on an equal footing, so that the necessities of the latter compel them to submit to such exactations as to hours and conditions of labor as unduly to tax their strength, and only mischief can result when such determination is upset on the ground that there must be no "interference with the liberty to contract"—often a merely academic liberty, the exercise of which is the negation of real liberty.

There are certain decisions by various courts which have been exceedingly detrimental to the rights of wage-workers. This is true of all the decisions that decide that men and women are by the constitution "guaranteed their liberty" to contract to enter a dangerous occupation, or to work an undesirable or improper number of hours, or to work in unhealthy surroundings, and therefore cannot recover damages when maimed in that occupation and cannot be forbidden to work what the legislature decides is an excessive number of hours, or to carry on the work under conditions which the legislature decides to be unhealthy. The most dangerous occupations are often the poorest paid and those where the hours of work are longest, and in many cases those who go into them are driven by necessity to great that they have practically no alternative. Decisions such as those alluded to above nullify the legislative effort to protect the wage-workers who most need protection from those employers who take advantage of their grinding need. They halt or hamper the movement for securing better and more equitable conditions of labor. The talk about preserving to the misery-hunted beings who make contracts for such service their "liberty" to make them is either to speak in a spirit of heartless irony or else to show an utter lack of knowledge of the conditions of life among the great masses of our fellow countrymen, a lack which units a judge to do good service just as it would unfit any executive or legislative officer.

There is also, I think, ground for the belief that substantial injustice is often suffered by employees in consequence of the custom of courts issuing temporary injunctions without notice to them and punishing them for contempt of court in instances where, as a matter of fact, they have no knowledge of any proceedings. Outside of organized labor there is a widespread feeling that this system often works great injustice to wage-workers when their efforts to better their working condition result in industrial disputes. A temporary injunction procured ex parte may, as a matter of fact, have all the effect of a permanent injunction in causing disaster to the wage-workers' side in such a dispute. Organized labor is chafing under the unjust restraint which comes from repeated resort to this plan of procedure. Its discontent has been unwisely expressed and often improperly expressed, but there is a sound basis for it, and the orderly and law-abiding people of a community would be in a far stronger position for upholding the courts if the undoubtedly existing abuses could be provided against.

Such proposals as those mentioned above as advocated by the extreme labor leaders contain the vital error of being class legislation of the most offensive kind, and even if enacted into law I believe that the law would rightly be held unconstitutional. Moreover, the labor people are themselves now beginning to invoke the use of the power of injunction. During the last ten years and within my own knowledge, at least fifty injunctions have been obtained by labor unions in New York city alone, most of them being to protect the union label (or property right), but some being obtained for other reasons against employers. The power of injunction is a great equitable remedy which should be no account be destroyed. But safeguards should be erected against its abuse. I believe that some such provisions as those I advocated a year ago for checking the abuse of the power of temporary injunctions

should be adopted. In substance, provision should be made that no injunction or temporary restraining order issue otherwise than on notice, except where irreparable injury would otherwise result, and in such case a hearing on the merits of the order should be had within a short fixed period, and if not then continued after hearing it should forthwith lapse. Decisions should be rendered immediately and the chance of delay minimized in every way. Moreover, I believe that the procedure should be sharply defined and the judge required minutely to state the particulars both of his action and of his reasons therefor, so that the congress can, if it desires, examine and investigate the same.

The chief lawmakers of our country may be and often are the judges, because they are the final seat of authority. Every time they interpret contract, property, vested rights, due process of law, liberty, they necessarily enact into law parts of a system of social philosophy, and, as such interpretation is fundamental, they give direction to all lawmaking. The decisions of the courts on economic and social questions depend upon their economic and social philosophy, and for the peaceful progress of our people during the twentieth century we shall owe most to those judges who hold to a twentieth century economic and social philosophy and not to a long outgrown philosophy which was itself the product of primitive economic conditions. Of course a judge's views on progressive social philosophy are entirely second in importance to his possession of a high and fine character, which means the possession of such elementary virtues as honesty, courage, and fair-mindedness. The judge who owes his election to pandering to demagogic sentiments or class hatreds and prejudices and the judge who owes either his election or his appointment to the money or the favor of a great corporation are alike unworthy to sit on the bench, are alike traitors to the people, and no profanity of legal learning or correctness of abstract conviction on questions of public policy can serve as an offset to such shortcomings. 't is also true that judges, like executives and legislators, should hold sound views on the questions of public policy which are of vital interest to the people.

The chief offender in any given case may be an executive, a legislature or a judge. Every executive head who advocates violence instead of gradual action or who advocates ill considered and sweeping measures of reform, especially if they are tainted with vindictiveness and disregard for the rights of the minority, is particularly blameworthy. The several legislatures are responsible for the fact that our laws are often prepared with slovenly haste and lack of consideration. Moreover, they are often prepared and still more frequently amended during passage at the suggestion of the very parties against whom they are afterward enforced. Our great clusters of corporations, huge trusts and fabulously wealthy millionaires employ the very best lawyers they can obtain to pick flaws in these statutes after their passage, but they also employ a class of secret agents who seek under the advice of experts to render hostile legislation innocuous by making it unconstitutional, often through the insertion of what appear on their face to be drastic and sweeping provisions against the interests of the parties inspiring them, while the demagogues, the corrupt creatures who introduce blackmailing schemes to "strike" corporations and all who demand extreme and undesirably radical measures show themselves to be the worst enemies of the very public whose loud-mouthed champions they profess to be.

A very striking illustration of the consequences of carelessness in the preparation of a statute was the employers' liability law of 1906. In the cases arising under that law four out of six courts of first instance held it unconstitutional, six out of nine justices of the supreme court held that its subject matter was within the province of congressional action, and four of the nine justices held it valid. It was, however, adjudged unconstitutional by a bare majority of the court—five to four. It was surely a very slovenly piece of work to frame the legislation in such shape as to leave the question open at all.

Real damage has been done by the manifold and conflicting interpretations of the Interstate commerce law. Control over the great corporations doing interstate business can be effective only if it is vested with full power in an administrative department, a branch of the federal executive, carrying out a federal law. It can never be effective if a divided responsibility is left in both the states and the nation. Under such a popular government as ours, founded on the theory that in the long run the will of the people is supreme, the ultimate safety of the nation can only rest in training and guiding the people so that what they will shall be right and natural in devising means to defeat their will by the technicalities of strained construction.

For many of the shortcomings of justice in our country our people as a whole are themselves to blame, and the judges and juries merely bear their share together with the public as a whole. It is discreditable to us as a people that there should be difficulty in convicting murderers or in bringing to justice men who as public servants have been guilty of corruption or who have profited by the corruption of public servants. The result is equally unfortunate whether due to hair splitting technicalities in the interpretation of law by judges, to sentimental and class consciousness on the part of juries or to hysteria and sensationalism in the daily press. For much of this failure of justice no responsibility whatever lies on rich men as such. We who make up the mass of the people cannot shift the responsi-

bility from our own shoulders. But there is an important part of the failure which has specially to do with inability to hold to proper account men of wealth who behave badly.

The chief breakdown is in dealing with the new relations that arise from the materialism, the interdependence, of our time. Every new social relation begets a new type of wrongdoing—of sin, to use an old-fashioned word—and may years always elapse before society is able to turn this sin into crime which can be effectively punished at law. During the lifetime of the older men now alive the social relations have changed far more rapidly than in the preceding two centuries. The immense growth of corporations, of business done by associations and the extreme strain and pressure of modern life have produced conditions which render the public confused as to who its really dangerous foes are, and among the public servants who have not only shared this confusion, but by some of their acts have increased it, are certain judges. Market inefficiency has been shown in dealing with corporations and in resettling the proper attitude to be taken by the public not only toward corporations, but toward labor and toward the social questions arising out of the factory system and the enormous growth of our great cities.

The huge wealth that has been accumulated by a few individuals of recent years, in what has amounted to a social and industrial revolution, has been as regards some of these individuals made possible only by the improper use of the modern corporation, with its officers and agents. Its many issues of securities and its constant consolidation with allied undertakings, finally becomes an instrument so complex as to contain a greater number of elements that under various judicial decisions lend themselves to fraud and oppression than any device yet evolved in the human brain. Corporations are necessary instruments of modern business. They have been permitted to become a menace largely because the governmental representatives of the people have worked slowly in providing for adequate control over them.

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Forests.

If there is any one duty which more than another we owe it to our children and our children's children to perform at once it is to save the forests of this country, for they constitute the first and most important element in the conservation of the natural resources of the country. There are, of course, two kinds of natural resources. One is the kind which can only be used as part of a process of exhaustion. This is true of mines, natural oil and gas wells and the like. The other, and of course ultimately by far the most important, includes the resources which can be improved in the process of wise use. The soil, the rivers and the forests come under this head. Any really civilized nation will use all of these three great national assets that the nation will have their benefit in the future. Just as a farmer, after all his life making his living from his farm, will, if he is an expert farmer, leave it as an asset of increased value to his son, so we should leave our national domain to our children increased in value and not worn out. There are small sections of our own country in the east and in the west, in the Adirondacks, the White mountains and the Appalachians and in the Rocky mountains, where we can already see for ourselves the damage in the shape of permanent injury to the soil and the river systems which comes from reckless deforestation. It matters not whether this deforestation is due to the actual reckless cutting of timber, to the fires that inevitably follow such reckless cutting of timber or to reckless and uncontrolled grazing, especially by the great migratory bands of sheep, the unchecked wandering of which over the country means destruction to forests and disaster to the small homesteaders, the settlers of limited means.

Shortsighted persons, or persons blinded to the future by desire to make money in every way out of the present, sometimes speak as if no great damage would be done by the reckless destruction of our forests. It is difficult to have patience with the arguments of these persons. Thanks to our own recklessness in the use of the very parties against whom they are afterward enforced. Our great clusters of corporations, huge trusts and fabulously wealthy millionaires employ the very best lawyers they can obtain to pick flaws in these statutes after their passage, but they also employ a class of secret agents who seek under the advice of experts to render hostile legislation innocuous by making it unconstitutional, often through the insertion of what appear on their face to be drastic and sweeping provisions against the interests of the parties inspiring them, while the demagogues, the corrupt creatures who introduce blackmailing schemes to "strike" corporations and all who demand extreme and undesirably radical measures show themselves to be the worst enemies of the very public whose loud-mouthed champions they profess to be.

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some legal questions seemed to stand temporarily in the way, these have been changed to superintendencies and their heads brought into the classified civil service.

Secret Service.

Last year an amendment was incorporated in the measure providing for the secret service which provided that there should be no detail from the secret service and no transfer therefrom. It is not too much to say that this amendment has been of benefit only, and could be of benefit only, to the criminal classes. It deliberately introduced for the purpose of diminishing the effectiveness of war against crime it could not have been better devised to this end. It forbids the practices that had been followed to a greater or less extent by the executive heads of various departments for twenty years. To these practices we owe the securing of the evidence which enabled us to drive great lotteries out of business and secure a quarter of a million of dollars in fines from their promoters. These practices have enabled us to discover some of the most outrageous frauds in connection with the theft of government land and government timber by great corporations and by individuals. These practices have enabled us to get some of the evidence indispensable in order to secure the conviction of the wealthiest and most formidable criminals with whom the government has to deal, both those operating in violation of the anti-trust law and others. The amendment in question was of benefit to no one excepting to these criminals, and it seriously hampers the government in the detection of crime and the securing of justice. Moreover, it not only affects departments outside of the treasury, but it tends to hamper the secretary of the treasury himself in the effort to utilize the employees of his department so as to best meet the requirements of the public service. It forbids him from preventing frauds upon the customs service, from investigating irregularities in branch mints and assay offices, and has seriously crippled him. It prevents the promotion of employees in the secret service, and this further discourages good effort. In its present form the restriction operates only to the advantage of the criminal, of the wrongdoer.

The chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men. Very little of such investigation has been done in the past, but it is true that the work of the secret service agents was partly responsible for the indictment and conviction of a senator and a congressman for land frauds in Oregon. I do not believe that it is in the public interest to protect criminals in any branch of the public service, and exactly as we have again and again during the past seven years prosecuted and convicted such criminals who were in the executive branch of the government so in my belief we should be given ample means to prosecute them if found in the legislative branch. But it is not considered desirable a special exception could be made in the law prohibiting the use of the secret service force in investigating members of the congress. It would be far better to do this than to do what actually was done and strive to prevent or at least to hamper effective action against criminals by the executive branch of the government.

Postal Savings Banks.

I again renew my recommendation for postal savings banks, for depositing savings with the security of the government behind them. The object is to encourage thrift and economy in the wage earner and person of moderate means.

In fourteen states the deposits in savings banks as reported to the comptroller of the currency amount to \$3,590,243,402, or 98.4 per cent of the entire deposits, while in the remaining thirty-two states there are only \$70,308,543, or 1.6 per cent, showing conclusively that there are many localities in the United States where sufficient opportunity is not given to the people to deposit their savings. The result is that money is kept in hiding and unemployed.

It is believed that in the aggregate vast sums of money would be brought into circulation through the instrumentality of the postal savings banks. While there are only 1,453 savings banks reporting to the comptroller, there are more than 61,000 postoffices, 40,000 of which are money order offices. Postal savings banks are now in operation in practically all the great civilized countries with the exception of the United States.

Parcel Post.

In my last annual message I commended the postmaster general's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel post on rural routes would be to the mutual benefit of the farmer and the country storekeeper, and it is desirable that the routes, serving more than 15,000,000 people, should be utilized to the fullest practicable extent. An amendment was proposed in the senate at the last session at the suggestion of the postmaster general providing that for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of establishing a special local parcel post system on the rural routes throughout the United States the postmaster general be authorized and directed to experiment and report to the congress the result of such experiment by establishing a special local parcel post system on rural delivery routes in not to exceed four counties in the United States for packages of fourth class matter originating on a rural route or at the distributing post office for delivery by rural carriers. It would seem only proper that such an experiment should be tried in order to demonstrate the practicability of the proposition, especially as the postmaster general estimates that the revenue derived from the operation of such a

system on all the rural routes would amount to many million dollars.

Education.

The share that the national government should take in the broad work of education has not received the attention and the care it rightly deserves. The immediate responsibility for the support and improvement of our educational systems and institutions rests and should always rest with the people of the several states acting through their state and local governments, but the nation has an opportunity in educational work which must not be lost and a duty which should not be neglected.

The national bureau of education was established more than forty years ago. Its purpose is to collect and diffuse such information as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country." This purpose in no way conflicts with the educational work of the states, but may be made of great advantage to the states by giving them the fullest, most accurate and hence the most helpful information and suggestion regarding the best educational systems. The nation, through its broader field of activities, its wider opportunity for obtaining information from all the states and from foreign countries, is able to do that which not even the richest states can do and with the distinct additional advantage that the information thus obtained is used for the immediate benefit of all our people.

With the limited means hitherto provided the bureau of education has rendered efficient service, but the congress has neglected to adequately supply the bureau with means to meet the educational growth of the country. The appropriations for the general work of the bureau, outside education in Alaska, for the year 1900 are but \$87,500, an amount less than they were ten years ago, and some of the important items in these appropriations are less than they were thirty years ago. It is an inexcusable waste of public money to appropriate an amount which is so inadequate as to make it impossible properly to do the work authorized, and it is unfair to the great educational interests of the country to deprive them of the value of the results which can be obtained by proper appropriations.

I earnestly recommend that this unfortunate state of affairs as regards the national educational office be remedied by adequate appropriations. This recommendation is urged by the representatives of our common schools and great state universities and the leading educators, who all unite in requesting favorable consideration and action by the congress upon this subject.

Census.

I strongly urge that the request of the director of the census in connection with the decennial work so soon to be begun be complied with and that the appointments to the census force be placed under the civil service law, waiving the geographical requirements as requested by the director of the census. The supervisors and enumerators should not be appointed under the civil service law for the reasons given by the director. I commend to the congress the careful consideration of the admirable report of the director of the census, and I trust that his recommendations will be adopted and immediate action thereon taken.

Redistribution of Bureaus.

It is highly advisable that there should be intelligent action on the part of the nation on the question of preserving the health of the country. Through the practical extermination in San Francisco of disease bearing rodents our country has thus far escaped the bubonic plague. This is but one of the many achievements of American health officers, and it shows what can be accomplished with a better organization than at present exists.

Public Health.

The dangers to public health from food adulteration and from many other sources, such as the menace to the physical, mental and moral development of children from child labor, should be met and overcome. There are numerous diseases which are now known to be preventable which are nevertheless not prevented. The recent international congress on tuberculosis has made us painfully aware of the inadequacy of American public health legislation. This nation cannot afford to lag behind in the worldwide battle now being waged by all civilized people with the microscopic foes of mankind, nor ought we longer to ignore the reprobate that this government takes more pains to protect the lives of hogs and of cattle than of human beings.

The first legislative step to be taken is that for the concentration of the proper bureaus of the American republics is doing a useful work in making these nations and their resources better known to us and in acquainting them not only with us as a people and with our purposes toward them, but with what we have to exchange for their goods. It is an international institution supported by all the governments of the two Americas.

Panama Canal.

The work on the Panama canal is being done with a speed, efficiency and entire devotion to duty which make it a model for all work of the kind. No task of such magnitude has ever before been undertaken by any nation, and no task of the kind has ever been better performed. The men in this office and the employees in this office and the expenditure of the \$3,61,371.57 appropriated thereto supervised by an executive department is obvious instead of the present combined supervision.

Soldiers' Homes.

All soldiers' homes should be placed under the complete jurisdiction and control of the war department.

Independent Bureaus and Commissions

Economy and sound business policy

require that all existing independent bureaus and commissions should be placed under the jurisdiction of appropriate executive departments. It is unwise from every standpoint and results only in mischief to have any executive work done by the purely executive bodies under the control of the president, and each such executive body should be under the immediate supervision of a cabinet minister.

Statehood.

I advocate the immediate admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states. This should be done at the present session of the congress. The people of the two territories have made it evident by their votes that they will not come in as one state. The only alternative is to admit them as two, and I trust that this will be done without delay.

Interstate Fisheries.

I call the attention of the congress to the importance of the problem of the fisheries in the interstate waters. On the great lakes we are now, under the very wise treaty of April 11 of this year, endeavoring to come to an international agreement for the preservation and satisfactory use of the fisheries of these waters which cannot otherwise be achieved. Lake Erie, for example, has the richest fresh water fisheries in the world, but it is now controlled by the statutes of two nations, four states and one province, and in this province by different ordinances in different counties. All these political divisions work at cross purposes, and in no case can they achieve protection to the fisheries on the one hand and justice to the localities and individuals on the other. The case is similar in Puget sound.

But the problem is quite as pressing in the interstate waters of the United States. The salmon fisheries of the Columbia river are now but a fraction of what they were twenty-five years ago and what they would be now if the United States government had taken complete charge of them by intervening between Oregon and Washington. During these twenty-five years the fishermen of each state have naturally tried to take all they could get, and the two legislatures have never been able to agree on joint action of any kind adequate in degree for the promotion of the fisheries. At the moment the fishing on the Oregon side is practically closed, while there is no limit on the Washington side of any kind, and no one can tell what the courts will decide as to the very statutes under which this action and nonaction result. Meanwhile very few salmon reach the spawning grounds, and probably four years hence the fisheries will amount to nothing, and this comes from a struggle between the associated or gill net fishermen on the one hand and the owners of the fishing wheels up the river. The fisheries of the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Potomac are also in a bad way.

One thing to be remembered with all our fortifications is that it is almost useless to make them impregnable from the sea if they are left open to land attack. This is true even of our own coast, but it is doubly true of our insular possessions. In Hawaii, for instance, it is worse than useless to establish fortifications so strong that no landing force can take them save by regular and long continued siege operations.

The Philippines.

Real progress toward self government is being made in the Philippine Islands. The gathering of a Philippine legislative body and Philippine assembly marks a process absolutely new in Asia, not only as regards Asiatic colonies of European powers, but as regards Asiatic possessions of other Asiatic powers, and indeed, always excepting the striking and wonderful example afforded by the great empire of Japan, it opens an entirely new departure when compared with anything which has happened among Asiatic powers which are their own masters. Hitherto the Philippine legislature has acted with moderation and self restraint and has seemed in practical fashion to realize the eternal truth that there must always be government and that the only way in which any body of individuals can escape the necessity of being governed by outsiders is to show that they are able to restrain themselves, to keep down wrongdoing and disorder. The Filipino people, through their officials, are therefore making real steps in the direction of self government. I hope and believe that these steps mark the beginning of a course which will continue till the Filipinos become fit to decide for themselves whether they desire to be an independent nation. But it is well for them, and well also for those Americans who during the past decade have done so much damage to the Filipinos by agitation for an immediate independence for which they were totally unfit, to remember that self government depends and must depend upon the Filipinos themselves. All we can do is to give them the opportunity to develop the capacity for self government. If we had followed the advice of the foolish doctrinaires who wished us at any time during the last ten years to turn the Filipino people adrift we should have shirked the plainest possible duty and have inflicted a lasting wrong upon the Filipino people. We have acted in exactly the opposite spirit. We have given the Filipinos constitutional government, a government based upon justice, and we have shown that we have governed them for their good and not for our aggrandizement.

This nation's foreign policy is based on the theory that right must be done between nations precisely as between individuals, and in our actions for the last ten years we have in this matter proved our faith by our deeds. We have behaved and are behaving toward other nations as in private life an honorable man would behave toward his fellows.

Latin American Republics.

The commercial and material progress of the twenty Latin American republics is worthy of the careful attention of the congress. No other section of the world has shown a greater proportionate development of its foreign trade during the last ten years, and none other has more special claims on the interest of the United States. It offers today probably larger opportunities for the legitimate expansion of our commerce than any other group of countries. These countries will want our products in greatly increased quantities, and we shall correspondingly need theirs. The international bureau of the American republics is doing a useful work in making these nations and their resources better known to us and in acquainting them not only with us as a people and with our purposes toward them, but with what we have to exchange for their goods. It is an international institution supported by all the governments of the two Americas.

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The work on the Panama canal is being done with a speed, efficiency and entire devotion to duty which make it a model for all work of the kind. No task of such magnitude has ever before been undertaken by any nation, and no task of the kind has ever been better performed. The men in this office and the employees in this office and the expenditure of the \$3,61,371.57 appropriated thereto supervised by an executive department is obvious instead of the present combined supervision.

Government Printing Office.

I recommend that legislation be enacted placing under the jurisdiction of the department of commerce and labor the government printing office. At present this office is under the combined control, supervision and administrative direction of the president and of the joint committee on printing of the two houses of the congress. The advantage of having the 4,000 employees in this office and the expenditure of the \$3,61,371.57 appropriated thereto supervised by an executive department is obvious instead of the present combined supervision.

Soldiers' Homes.

All soldiers' homes should be placed under the complete jurisdiction and control of the war department.

Independent Bureaus and Commissions

Economy and sound business policy

satisfactory American ocean mail lines to South America, Asia, the Philippines and Australasia may be established. The creation of such steamship lines should be the natural corollary of the voyage of the battle fleet. It should precede the opening of the Panama canal. Even under favorable conditions several years must elapse before such lines can be put into operation. Accordingly I urge that the congress act promptly where foresight already shows that action sooner or later will be inevitable.

Hawaii.

I call particular attention to the territory of Hawaii. The importance of those islands is apparent, and the need of improving their condition and developing their resources is urgent.

Ocean Mail Lines.

When the Philippines can decide for themselves whether it is well for them to become independent or to continue under the protection of a strong and disinterested power, able to guarantee to the islands order at home and protection from foreign invasion. But no one can prophesy the exact date when it will be wise to consider independence as a fixed and definite policy. It would be worse than folly to try to set down such a date in advance, for it must depend upon the way in which the Philippine people themselves develop the power of self mastery.

Porto Rico.

I again recommend that American citizenship be conferred upon the people of Porto Rico.

Cuba.

In Cuba our occupancy will cease in about two months' time. The Cubans have in orderly manner elected their own governmental authorities, and the island will be turned over to them. Our occupation on this occasion has lasted a little over two years, and Cuba has thriven and prospered under it. Our earnest hope and our desire is that the people of the island shall now govern themselves with justice, so that peace and order may be secure. We will gladly help them to this end, but I would solemnly warn them to remember the great truth that the only way a people can permanently avoid being governed from without is to show that they both can and will govern themselves from within.

Japanese Exposition.

The Japanese government has postponed until 1917 the date of the great international exposition, the action being taken so as to insure ample time in which to prepare to make the exposition all that it should be made.

The American commissioners have visited Japan, and the postponement will merely give ample opportunity for America to be represented at the exposition. Not since the first international exposition has there been one of greater importance than this will be, marking as it does the fiftieth anniversary of the ascension to the throne of the emperor of Japan. The extraordinary leap to a foremost place among the nations of the world made by Japan during this half century is something unparalleled in all previous history. This exposition will fully commemorate and signalize the giant progress that has been achieved. It is the first exposition of its kind that has ever been held in Asia. The United States because of the ancient friendship between the two peoples, because each of us fronts on the Pacific and because of the growing commercial relations between this country and Asia, takes a peculiar interest in seeing the exposition made a success in every way.

I take this opportunity publicly to state my appreciation of the way in which in Japan, in Australia, in New Zealand and in all the states of South America the battle that has been received on its practice voyage around the world. The American government cannot too strongly express its appreciation of the abounding and generous hospitality shown our ships in every port they visited.

The Army.

As regards the army, I call attention to the fact that, while our junior officers and enlisted men stand very high, the present system of promotion by seniority results in bringing into the higher grades many men of mediocre capacity who have but short time to serve. No man should regard it as his vested right to rise to the highest rank in the army more than in any other profession. It is a curious and by no means creditable fact that there should be so often a failure on the part of the public and its representatives to understand the great need from the standpoint of the service and the nation of refusing to promote respectable elderly incompetents.

The higher places should be given to the most deserving men without regard to seniority. At least seniority should be treated as only one consideration. In the stress of modern industrial competition no business firm could succeed if those responsible for its management were chosen simply on the ground that they were the oldest people in its employment. Yet this is the course advocated as regards the army and required by law for all grades except those of general officer. As a matter of fact, all of the best officers in the highest ranks of the army are those who have attained their present position wholly or in part by a process of selection.

The scope of retiring boards should be extended so that they could consider general fitness to command for any cause in order to secure a fair and rigid enforcement than at present in the elimination of officers for medical, physical or temperamental disabilities. But this plan is recommended only if the congress does not see fit to provide what in my judgment is far better—that is, for selection in promotion and for elimination for age. Officers who fail to attain a certain rank by a certain age should be retired. For instance, if a man should not attain field rank by the time he is forty-five he should of course be placed on the retired list. General officers should be selected as at present and one-third of the other promotions should be made by selection, the selection to be made by the president or the secretary of war from a list of at least two candidates proposed for each vacancy by a board of officers from the arm of the service from which the promotion is to be made. A bill is now before the congress having for its object to secure the promotion of officers to various grades at reasonable ages through a process of selection by boards of officers, of the least efficient for retirement with a percentage of their pay depending upon length of service. The bill, although not accomplishing all

that should be done, is a long step in the right direction, and I earnestly recommend its passage or that of a more completely effective measure.

The cavalry arm should be reorganized.

This is an arm in which it is peculiarly necessary that the field officers should not be old.

The cavalry is much more difficult to train than infantry, and it

should be kept up to the maximum both in efficiency and in strength, for it cannot be made in a hurry.

At present both infantry and artillery are

too few in number for our needs.

Especial attention should be paid to

development of the machine gun.

A general service corps should be established.

As things are now the average

soldier has far too much labor of

a nonmilitary character to perform.

National Guard.

Now that the

RED HOT FINISH

Night Before Election Surpassed all Previous Occasions

Headed by Band a Cheering Multitude Dragged Mr. Casey's Carriage Through the Streets—Brown Makes 14 Speeches

Ex-Mayor Casey wound up his campaign last evening in a manner that outvailed anything of a similar nature ever witnessed in Lowell. The demonstration that was accorded him was a spontaneous affair and was a great surprise to him as was evidenced by the fact that it upset all previously made plans.

Mr. Casey had announced that he would speak at city hall and it was his intention to proceed thence to Tower's Corner. But upon arrival at the municipal building he was surprised to find a band and a cheering multitude of 5000 awaiting him. He intended to take an automobile at this point, but a barouche was produced and the horses removed. A rope was attached to the barouche and the cheering crowd manned the ropes and shafts, and proceeded down Merrimack street to the music of a lively march with Mr. Casey in the barouche and 3000 cheering voters following along. Lawrence Cummings appeared at the city hall meeting and received an ovation.

When the crowd reached Merrimack square it halted in front of the Courier-Citizen and The Sun buildings and gave each paper three rousing cheers.

At Tower's Corner the largest crowd of the campaign was present. Street cars and other vehicles were blocked and Mr. Casey, whose voice showed the effects of open-air campaigning, found it impossible to make himself heard by all.

Concluding his remarks at Tower's Corner Mr. Casey once more attempted to enter the auto, but the crowd requested a parade to the Franklin school. Once more the hand struck up a march and the crowd started off through Middlesex street. Leaving the Franklin school, the marchers returned to Thorndike and then through Thorndike, Stoffle and Merrimack street to City Hall where the demonstration concluded with three mighty cheers for Casey. The band was hurriedly gotten together under the leadership of Mr. Richard Griffiths of the National band and did good work.

Mr. Casey also addressed crowds at the corner of Market and Cabot streets, at the Centralville Social club and at the Jolly Campers.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Casey said:

"I desire to express my hearty appreciation of this ovation. It is doubly appreciated because of the fact that I knew nothing about it until I reached City Hall and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the confidence which you have expressed in this magnificent demonstration. At the close of a campaign it is very gratifying to know that the friendships of years'

thus during next year, the balance sheets of those mills that are harassed by indebtedness will show surprising results at their next annual meeting. Among the stocks disposed of last week were the American Printing Co., \$26; Davol, \$25; Hargraves, \$20; Merchants' Manufacturing Co., \$16; Mechanics, \$110; Parker, \$20; Seacourt, \$20; Shove, \$25; Stafford, \$12.50; Wampanoag, \$27.50.

ADDITIONS TO TOTOKET CO.
NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 8.—The Totoket Manufacturing Co. is planning extensive additions to the plant. One feature of the plan calls for running the main mill, 50 by 250 feet, up an additional story. An additional storehouse of brick, 40 by 50 feet is now being built. The company is now installing 300 Whiting looms, replacing old ones. The improvements which have either been planned or already begun will involve an expenditure of about \$100,000.

OXFORD MILLS RESUME

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—Joseph Schenck, treasurer of the Oxford Knitting Co. of Randolph and Jefferson streets, has announced that the company's plant will resume this week on full time. The mill, which is the second largest in the manufacture of cotton underwear in the United States, has been running with a reduced force for the last six months. It employs 1000 operatives. Announcement of the resumption of a full working schedule was posted on the walls of the factory, with a welcome bulletin offering employment.

MILL MACHINERY ATTACHED
MEREDITH, N. H., Dec. 8.—The machinery of the Atlas Linen corporation has been attached by J. Q. A. Whittemore, owner of the building and water power. The mills have not been running since last June, and the companies running the plant for the past few years have been several times reorganized. Sheriff Edmund Page has placed Guy L. Perkins in charge of the building.

BIG LIABILITIES

Company is Said to Owe \$4,500,000

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—That the affairs of the Fidelity Funding Co., which was organized under the laws of this state in 1892 to finance the building operations of Catholic churches and allied institutions and which went into the hands of a receiver a few weeks ago, are in an exceedingly tangled condition is asserted by the receiver, Thomas P. Gilroy, Jr., in a statement made by him yesterday. P. J. Kieran, up to a short time ago president of the company, could not be seen last night when sought for a statement in connection with the company's affairs, and it was said he is out of the city.

According to Receiver Gilroy, the company's liabilities will aggregate not less than \$4,500,000 with practically no assets. Its creditors include at least 50 churches, seminaries, colleges and many priests and nuns. These are scattered all over the country, from the New England states to Oregon.

YOUNG MEN
GIVEN JAIL SENTENCE FOR ILLEGAL REGISTRATION

WORCESTER, December 8.—Eight months each in the house of correction was the sentence imposed on four young men who were arrested Saturday on the charge of illegal registration. The men are William J. Hogan, John J. Falvey, Thomas J. Ambridge, and Louis J. Ward, all 20 years old. They were all found guilty of personally violating the registration laws by swearing falsely as to their ages being the requisite 21 years. All appealed and Hogan and Falvey were released on \$100 for a higher court trial.

Four other men tried on similar charges had their cases continued, and another quartet for whom warrants were issued for violating the registration laws were left town.

strong demand, rather than from the real worth of the properties.

A striking feature about the stock market is the strength that is being shown by stocks which are rated below par, none of which is paying below 4 per cent, while many pay 6 per cent.

The mills that have debts saddled upon them are fast liquidating them, and if the print cloth market develops active trading which shall con-

tinues to be strong, there will be a

marked improvement in the market.

The excitement attracted hundreds from neighboring cities and towns to Lowell last night, while all the traveling men who have been in Lowell the past week remained over to see the

excitement of the great strike under which he has labored.

Mr. Brown addressed large rallies at the postoffice and at Highland hall and it was close to midnight when he finished his tour.

The municipal campaign of 1908 will go down in history as the most remarkable and liveliest ever held in Lowell.

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BRITISH WARSHIP

Was Badly Damaged by Heavy Seas it Encountered

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 8.—With her wireless telegraph mast broken off, a petty officer badly injured, doors broken in, boats swept away and minor damages inflicted in different parts of the ship, H. M. S. Brilliant lies at the dockyard, her officers and crew thankful to be in harbor again.

The cruiser left St. Johns, N. F., for this port on Wednesday morning, and ran into the terrific storm that swept the coast of Newfoundland on Wednesday night. A gale was blowing and mountainous seas swept over the heavy cruiser.

Wednesday night the port cutter was broken by a heavy sea as she swung in the darts, and was later swept away.

The same night the three great handwheels in the after waist of the ship were shattered by the force of the water which swept over the deck. The doors in this part of the ship were shattered and some of the spindles on the guns were broken.

The ship rolled heavily, the weight of her guns at times keeping her down in the sea.

Petty Officer Watson had a narrow

escape from instant death. He was swept from his feet by a wave, thrown against the bulkheads and sustained serious injuries internally. He did not gain consciousness, and on the arrival of the cruiser here he was sent to the hospital. It is feared the injuries will prove fatal.

At the height of the storm the top-mast holding the wireless telegraph arm broke and fell to the side of the mast, but did not break away entirely. The top of the stern funnel also snapped off during the rolling.

Another great event lent some excitement to the voyage. Electric wires became short-circuited and caused a mat to ignite in the fore-peak, but the blaze was easily extinguished by the moon.

Ice encased everything and the rigging and clotheslines were bigger than cables with the heavy coating of ice. The decks and rails were also incumbered with ice.

Capt. Haywood Booth is in command of the Brilliant, which is a twin-screw cruiser of 2600 tons, 300 feet long.

Dr. Mead was accorded a generous welcome when he arose to speak.

Dr. Mead took up the license advertisements that have appeared in the local newspapers to some extent.

He said in part: "They say 'vote yes, so that the law may be enforced. If you have a liquor seller in the city who obeys the law, he is a scoundrel. People would pay 25 cents apiece to see him. God help us if money is to rule us. Are we to go back to the days of Moses and fall down and worship the golden calf? There are 95 saloons in this city paying large sums of money for the privilege. Are we the voters to rise no higher than the do-llars? Whose boy is to be wrecked and whose girl is to be ruined? Is what should be remembered. These men know that ruin will come out of their business."

"What do we see Sunday nights? In these places there are men who come there and order food. Is it not a strange thing that they all order sandwiches, all order the same kind of food?" No one asks for beef-steak, or anything else, it is sandwiches. And such sandwiches! Sandwiches old enough to vote; superannuated sandwiches you could break your teeth on. And those men do not eat the sandwiches. Perhaps to look at them is nourishing enough."

"The saddest part of it is that young men are taught to disregard the law. Whatever the decision may be at the polls tomorrow, we decent, upright people are going to see to it that the law is observed through the coming year. Let that force of sandwiches come to an end."

Mrs. Lake was introduced and spoke for half an hour.

FOXHALL KEENE

HAS BEEN SUED BY HIS WIFE RECENTLY

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Through proceeding in the supreme court at Mineola, L. I., it became known yesterday that Mrs. Mary Lawrence Keene has brought suit for separation against her husband, Foxhall P. Keene.

The papers were filed on Aug. 31 last, but the action had been secret and only now appeared in court and presented a motion for a postponement of the hearing, which was set for yesterday.

If you want help at home or in your business, try The Sun "Want" column.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Castor Oil* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifles with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allies Feverishness. It cures Diarrhea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulence. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Castor Oil

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 22 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

BOWLING GAMES

The Result of Last Night's Contests

The Merrimack Valley Duck Pin league after having figured in a rather checkered career is all in, down and out, the death blow having been delivered last night at a meeting held in the Franklin hotel in Lawrence when it was decided to disband the league.

The disbanding of the league comes as a result of dissatisfaction in the league which had grown over the schedule and several other minor matters.

The real cause of the action started with the withdrawal of the Central team of this city, which culminated in the objection of the Lawrence teams to the new schedule which was arranged shortly afterwards.

There will be an Inter-city league however, composed of four teams. This is the original number of teams in the old valley league, a number which proved satisfactory to the league. While there were but four teams in the Valley league matters ran along successfully each season and it is now believed that that number is all that should be permitted in the league.

The new league will include one team each from this city, Nashua, Haverhill and Lawrence. Lowell, Nashua and Haverhill will put in the old Valley league teams but it has not yet been decided which team will appear for Lawrence.

Nashua, which was due to roll Lowell in its next game will give Lowell its return game in this city Thursday night on the Crescent alleys. Manager Wilson of the Nashua team is anxious to get back at the Lowell team for the defeat it administered to its upper river rivals not long ago.

Wilson's team has been

MINOR LEAGUE

Chestnut Club

	1	2	3	T
Sturtevant	87	82	87	256
Johnson	78	88	81	245
Gilligan	90	83	89	262
Carney	81	81	82	244
Clark	96	82	91	279
Totals	442	424	445	1311

Centraillites

J.	G.	R.	H.	S.
Grant	56	59	77	242
Redman	91	81	84	256
Richardson	52	81	87	250
Henderson	81	83	103	267
Sub	78	81	81	240
Totals	428	408	432	1362

MINOR LEAGUE

The Cubs are still leading in the Minor league with the Chestnut club

J.	G.	R.	H.	S.
Frontenacs	10	8	55	143
Shawgillies	9	9	50.0	148
Centralville	9	9	50.0	148
Nationals	6	12	33.3	101
Dianics	6	12	33.3	101
Americans	5	12	33.3	90
Totals	44	40	140	425

TEAM STANDING

Won Lost P. C.

Cubs	14	4	57
Chestnut Club	13	5	72.2
Frontenacs	10	8	55.0
Shawgillies	9	9	50.0
Centralville	9	9	50.0
Nationals	6	12	33.3
Dianics	6	12	33.3
Americans	5	12	33.3

INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES

Co. C, 6th

Princeton Five

Brock, rf

McCune, rf

Frontenacs

Keyes, lf

Redman, rf

Richardson, rf

Chouquette, lf

Buckley, lf

Johnson, lf

Perrin, lf

Demers, lf

Frontenacs, lf

Sturtevant, lf

H. D. Burkes, lf

Gilligan, lf

Higgins, lf

Butterfield, lf

BOYS' CLUB LEAGUE

Tigers

Beacons

Hession, rf

Keyes, lf

Collins, 2

Score—Tigers 13, Beacons 2.

Baskets from the floor, Hession 3, Collins 2,

Keyes, lf

Referee, Sheely, lf

Time, Lew Wells.

BOYS' CLUB LEAGUE

Score—Tigers 13, Beacons 2.

Baskets from the floor, Hession 3, Collins 2,

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Referee, Sheely, lf

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Score—Tigers 13, Beacons 2.

Baskets from the floor, Hession 3, Collins 2,

Keyes, lf

Referee, Sheely, lf

Time, Lew Wells.

CATHOLIC LEAGUE

The race for first honors in the Catholic bowling league is waxing warm while the Y. M. C. I. has the lead.

Team to be pitted hard by the Y. M. C. I. Burke, vs. C. M. A. C.

Individual averages McCormick of the Burke is in the lead.

TEAM STANDING

Won Lost P. C.

Y. M. C. I.	11	7	66.8
J. F. Donohoe, Burke	12	6	66.6

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON

SOUTHERN DIV.

To Boston	From Boston	To Boston	From Boston
Lvs. Arr.	Arr.	Lvs. Arr.	Arr.
6:45 6:00	7:35 7:55	6:30 7:55	7:00 8:15
6:57 7:41	7:33 8:05	6:04 8:05	6:23 8:33
6:58 7:33	8:15 9:04	9:45 10:55	10:55 11:05
7:10 7:55	8:30 9:25	10:45 11:25	11:25 12:25
7:21 8:00	8:45 9:35	11:05 12:05	12:15 13:25
7:22 8:05	8:55 9:45	11:15 12:15	12:25 13:30
7:31 8:10	9:10 10:00	11:25 12:25	12:35 13:45
7:44 8:20	9:25 10:15	11:35 12:35	12:45 13:55
7:58 9:40	1:37 5:50	8:25 8:55	8:55 9:45
8:00 9:45	2:00 5:30	8:35 10:35	9:35 10:35
9:34 10:15	2:15 5:45	11:25 12:25	12:25 13:25
10:45 11:40	6:14 8:30	8:00 8:30	8:30 9:00
12:12 12:20	6:15 8:35	8:05 8:35	8:35 9:05
14:20 2:30	8:55 11:25	9:00 11:25	11:25 12:25
15:00	Saturdays only.	11:30	12:30
3:01 4:40	1:30 2:30	1:30 2:30	2:30 3:30
4:28 5:10	5:14 6:30	5:15 6:30	6:30 7:30
5:20 6:15	7:30 8:45	7:30 8:45	8:45 9:45
6:10 7:15	8:30 9:45	8:30 9:45	9:45 10:45
6:28 7:18	10:30 11:34	10:30 11:34	11:34 12:34
7:32 8:35	11:20 12:16	11:20 12:16	12:16 13:16

SUNDAY TRAINS

WESTERN DIVISION

To Boston	From Boston	To Boston	From Boston
Lvs. Arr.	Arr.	Lvs. Arr.	Arr.
6:45 6:00	7:35 7:55	6:30 7:55	7:00 8:15
6:57 7:41	7:33 8:05	6:04 8:05	6:23 8:33
6:58 7:33	8:15 9:04	9:45 10:55	10:55 11:05
7:10 7:55	8:30 9:25	10:45 11:25	11:25 12:25
7:21 8:00	8:45 9:35	11:05 12:05	12:15 13:25
7:22 8:05	8:55 9:45	11:15 12:15	12:25 13:30
7:31 8:10	9:10 10:00	11:25 12:25	12:35 13:45
7:44 8:20	9:25 10:15	11:35 12:35	12:45 13:55
7:58 9:40	1:37 5:50	8:25 8:55	8:55 9:45
8:00 9:45	2:00 5:30	8:35 10:35	9:35 10:35
9:34 10:15	2:15 5:45	11:25 12:25	12:25 13:25
10:45 11:40	6:14 8:30	8:00 8:30	8:30 9:00
12:12 12:20	6:15 8:35	8:05 8:35	8:35 9:05
14:20 2:30	8:55 11:25	9:00 11:25	11:25 12:25
15:00	Saturdays only.	11:30	12:30
3:01 4:40	1:30 2:30	1:30 2:30	2:30 3:30
4:28 5:10	5:14 6:30	5:15 6:30	6:30 7:30
5:20 6:15	7:30 8:45	7:30 8:45	8:45 9:45
6:10 7:15	8:30 9:45	8:30 9:45	9:45 10:45
6:28 7:18	10:30 11:34	10:30 11:34	11:34 12:34
7:32 8:35	11:20 12:16	11:20 12:16	12:16 13:16

LOCAL NEWS

Try Tobin's Printery next time.
Undertaker Finnegan, Davis &c., Tel. Order your coat at Griffin's, 15 Appleton st. Very best coal mines.

When placing insurance consult J. F. Donohoe, Donovan building, Tel. Violets daily from our greenhouses, McManmons', 6 Prescot street, is headquarters for fresh cut flowers.

LOWELL OPERA HOUSE

"Tempest and Sunshine," a drama founded upon the principals of the novel of the same name written by Mrs. Mary Jane Holmes, was presented at the Opera House last evening. Each member did exceedingly well but especial mention must be made of Gertrude Ritchie and Susanne Ames, who had the title roles of the piece.

It is not necessary to go into the details of the story for its theme is well known, and it has always been looked upon as one of the author's best works. The makeup of the cast was as follows: "Julia Middleton," Gertrude Ritchie; "Fanny Middleton," Susanne Ames; "Aunt Judy," Jennie McAlpine; "Dr. George Lacey," Blaine A. Darnold; "Richmond Millar," Will J. Gross, Jr.; "Joshua Middleton," S. T. Leaming; "Joshua Dunn," A. Dawson; "Uncle Juber," M. J. Landrum; "Rev. Atkins," Edwin Perry, and "William Doolittle," John Howard.

The company will play a three days' engagement in this city. The local election returns will be announced from the stage this evening.

BOSTON OPERA SINGERS

The announcement of the forthcoming engagement of the Boston Opera Singers has caused the public much favorable comment. The engagement will be for three nights and one day, beginning on Thursday, Dec. 10, at the Opera House. The opera chosen for the opening will be Verdi's ever popular "Il Trovatore." This no doubt will be pleasant news to all lovers of grand opera as there is no better liked opera ever presented than the one.

The Bangor Commercial has the following to say:

"The opera is universally admitted to be Verdi's chef d'œuvre and gives great opportunities for dramatic fire and impassioned singing. In the part of Leonora, Miss Helen Darling, was held to great advantage and Miss Alma Stetzler as Azucena was really glorious. Following the well known Alman chorus, audience ten times and an intense energy, the story of the burning of her mother, in this scene Miss Stetzler displayed a dramatic force which took the audience by storm and at the close of the act the curtain was raised again and again for her to bow her acknowledgments. Miss Darling in the aria in the last act followed by the lovely Misere and the triumphant refrain "Better a thousand deaths to die than without this to live," also brought great applause.

The advance sale of seats is now open at the box office. Mail orders, when accompanied by cash, check or money order, will be filled in the order they are received. Other operas to be given here are "Marta," "Lucia di Lammermoor," and "Faust."

THE CALL OF THE NORTH

When Robert Edeson appears at the Opera House, Wednesday, Dec. 16 in "The Call of the North," the George Broadhurst play in which he has been meeting with a great deal of success at the Madison Theatre, New York, the readers of Lowell will have an opportunity of seeing what might be termed a theatrical prodigy. In the appearance of Robert Edeson's leading actress, Miss Ann Murdoch, who was advanced to this very enviable position after twenty-one appearances on the stage, Miss Murdoch is the youngest leading woman in America. She is eighteen years old, having been born in New York in 1882. Henry R. Harris who believes that nothing born, not made, has been equalled in his good judgment by the very excellent interpretation of the chief female part in "The Call of the North," as portrayed by Miss Murdoch.

HIGH CLASS BOOKINGS

That Lowell is to have its full share of the best theatrical offerings of the current season is disclosed by a glance at the bookings sheet of the Opera House. Following the engagement here of Robert Edeson in his new play "The Call of the North," comes Henry W. Savage's Boston company in "The Merry Widow," for a three days' engagement, Nov. 11 to 13, and for one day, Eugene Walter's great American play, "Paid in Full," for three days. Charles Frohman's company in "The Thief," for two days, Mata Hari, Frederic Thompson's big production "Polly of the Circus," for two days, "The Wolf," for two days, as well as many other high class bookings. In addition over the list of attractions it is to be noted that Lawton is not passed altogether as a "one night stand" but is favored with more extended engagements by the high class attractions.

ELECTION RETURNS AT THE OPERA HOUSE

Arrangements have been made for receiving the election returns at the Opera House tonight and they will be read from the stage as fast as received.

HATHAWAY'S THEATRE

The management of the Hathaway Theatre has presented a bill for the present week and one which gives ample proof that every effort is being made to give the patrons of this popular playhouse a fine vaudeville show from first to last. The Hathaway theatre-going public like comedy and beginning yesterday in the Hathaway they got the right kind, too. "The Comedy" is the rule at the Hathaway and that rule is being lived up to the letter.

The headline number is the Brothers

Brooks of "Eight Bells" fame who have for years numbered among the favorite figures of the theatrical world. They are assisted by an exceedingly clever company of comedians and pantomimists. A decided hit is secured by them, particularly the mirth provoking stunt of "A Carriage Ride and its Mishaps." This is an acrobatic bit by Brooks, solo proprietor. This is new to the granddaddy ranks and what makes it notably welcome is the elationateness of its illustrations, coupled with scenic accessories. This is one of the best laugh producers in vaudeville. It is one of those sketches that will make you hold your sides.

Another prominent and pleasing feature which caught the fancy of everybody was John and Mayo in drill impersonations of leading stars of the theatrical profession. Mayo and Goliath, the polite colored comedians in "Late Hours"; Boutin and Tulson in their latest novelty "A Yard of Music." Special mention should be made of the popular tenor, C. W. Eckert and the sweet voiced soprano, Emma Myers, in their musical fantasy "The Love of Two Good Women." The performance opened with the "Merry Go Round" of "Gentle Murmur" who was an equilibrist demonstrating all that has been claimed for him, the world's title as champion balancer on a revolving standard. Emma O'Neill, the California baritone, sings herself into the good graces of her hearers. The moving pictures as usual close the performance and the scenes are shot nicely and call forth hearty applauds. In a word the standard set by the Hathaway management has been going higher each week and no vaudeville theatre in the country is giving any better acts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

The Holy Name parade pictures at the Academy proved to be an instantaneous hit, for two large audiences witnessed the opening day's presentation and were won over to the picture of the great attraction. The pictures are a marvel of motion picture art and are particularly interesting because they deal with a subject with which all are more or less familiar. They are perfect mechanically and are certainly the best 10-cent attraction ever offered in Lowell. The pictures of the parade were especially interesting for they showed the Eucharistic Cardinal Gibbons, the head of the Catholic church in America, Archbishop O'Connell and all the dignitaries of church, state and city just as they looked and acted on the day of the parade. There are hundreds in Lowell who have never seen Cardinal Gibbons and who probably never will, and to them it will be a treat to see the venerable pontiff on the picture film. The reviewing of the picture was enthusiastically applauded as though the characters shown were there in the flesh. The pictures are all strikingly realistic. It was the intention of the management to have Edward Shea Lowell's well known tenor sing several soloized songs, but after making arrangements unforeseen circumstances arose that prevented Mr. Shea from appearing. The management then wired Boston and secured the services of Mr. William Rouse, a well known choir and vaudeville singer of the Hub. In addition to the Holy Name parade pictures there are also three other rolls of dramatic and humorous pictures that make a big hit with the audience. Tonight the election returns will be announced from the stage. The Holy Names pictures will run all week and none should miss them. The price of admission remains unchanged. Ten cents admission, all seats free and children five cents.

STAR THEATRE

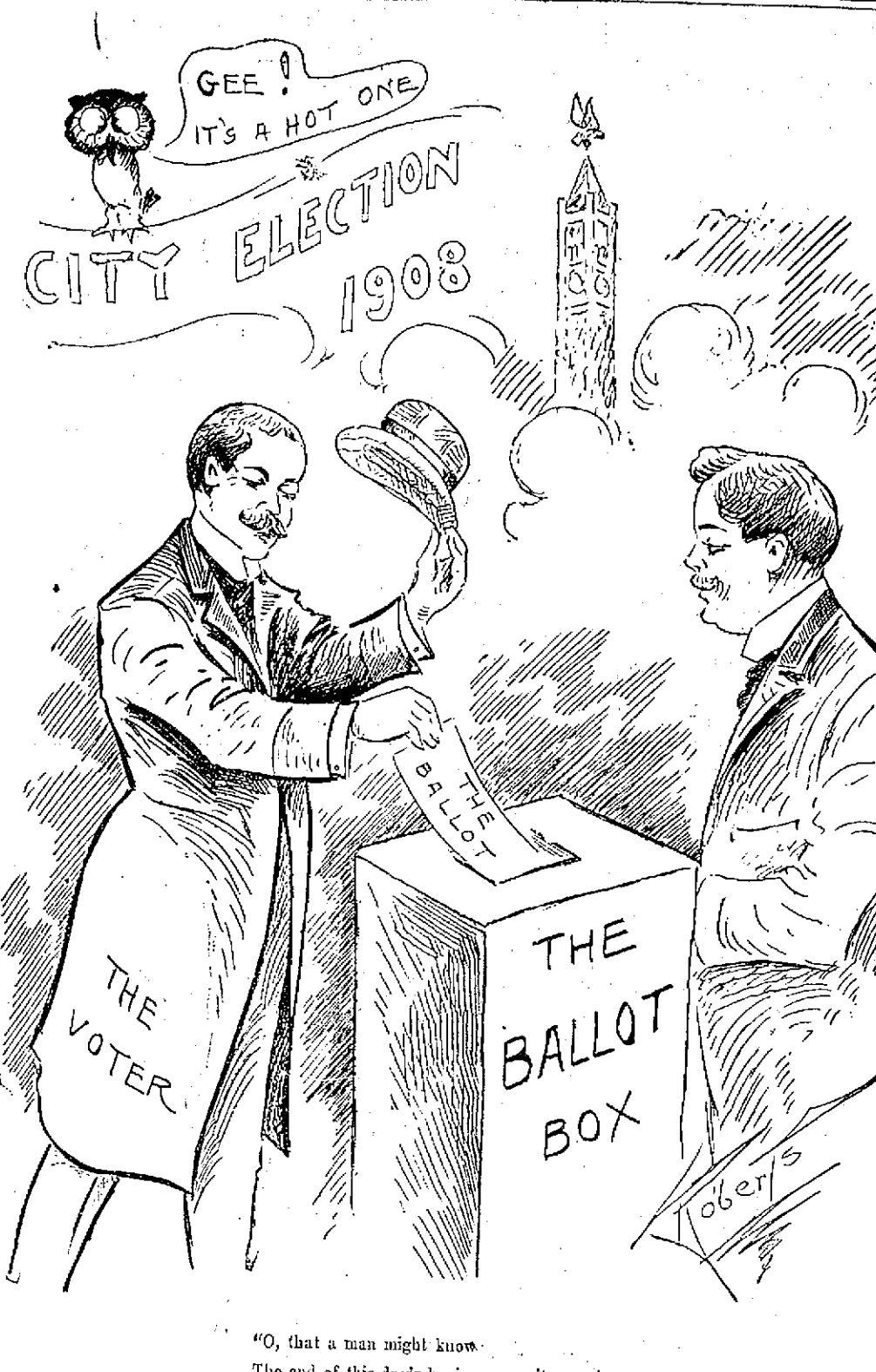
Amateurs will pace the boards at the Star theatre this evening, and it is expected that the performance will be one of unusual length and excellence.

The talking picture, "The Shepherdess," is being presented with several other moving picture subjects and new illustrated songs.

A new talking picture will be presented Thursday. Other moving picture subjects will be changed Wednesday.

FUNNYLAND

Today Funnyland offers a new and noteworthy production of Shakespeare's great historical drama "Julius Caesar." The pictures are made by the Vitagraph company and they have been in preparation for many months. The story is well and completely told in the pictures and anyone who is a lover of Shakespeare's great production will find a treat. Besides the feature picture there will be several other dramatic



"O, that a man might know."

The end of this day's business, ere it cometh,

But it sufficeth that the day will end,

And then the end is known."

WM. C. FLEMING

Wanted by Relatives in Worcester

GEN. FISKE LODGE, I. O. G. T. Gen. Fiske Lodge, I. O. G. T., gave a benefit supper in Highland hall Friday night. Supper was served from 6:30 to 8 in charge of Mrs. David Chandler, Mrs. A. E. Brooks and Miss Lizzie Chandler. After the supper the 8-of-U's carried out the following program: a very pleasing manner: Piano solo, John Gilchrist; song, Linwood Knapp; reading, Dorothy Spooner; harvest drill by the 8-of-U's, Bertha Ober, Ray Gilchrist, Mrs. Butters, Mrs. Connors, Laura Rogers, Ruth Gilchrist, Annie Kelley, and Mina Brooks; reading, Miss Whitehead; harmonica solo, Mr. Shaw; one-act drama entitled "Our First Little Quarrel"; David, Lester Moore; Dora, Mina Brooks; Aunt Betty Trotwood, Lizzie Chandler; song, Ruth Gilchrist; piano solo, John Gilchrist. Miss Katherine Gilchrist was the accompanist of the evening.

He is also in receipt of another letter sent by Mrs. A. G. Sanborn of Lynn seeking information as to her husband, Harry A. Sanborn. Mrs. Sanborn, in her letter, states that her husband is a shoe cutter.

LEBLANC—The funeral of Joseph Leblanc took place yesterday from his home, 803 Varnum avenue. Services were held at 9 o'clock at St. Joseph's church, Rev. Fr. Barrette, O. M. I., officiating. The bearers were M. Cashman, Joseph Thibault, Alphonse Grenier, Fred Harrington, Oliver Plante, Victor Cote. Burial was in St. Joseph's cemetery, and Rev. Fr. Chirard, O. M. I., officiated at the grave. Undertaker Napoleon Bilodeau had charge.

Indigestion and Distress From Upset Stomach Vanish

Nothing will remain undigested or sour on your stomach if you will take Drapexin after your meal. This powerful digestive and antacid, though harmless and pleasant as candy, will digest and prepare for assimilation into the blood all the food you can eat.

Eat what your stomach craves, without the slightest fear of Indigestion or that you will be bothered with sour risings, Belching, Gas on Stomach, Heartburn, Headaches from stomach, Nausea, Bad Breath, Water Brash or a feeling like you had swallowed a lead ball, or other disagreeable miseries.

If you will get from your pharmacist a 60-cent case of Papa's Drapexin you will obtain from your druggist, and contain more than enough triangles to thoroughly cure the worst dyspepsia. There is nothing better for Gas on the Stomach or sour odors from the stomach or to cure a Stomach Headache.</